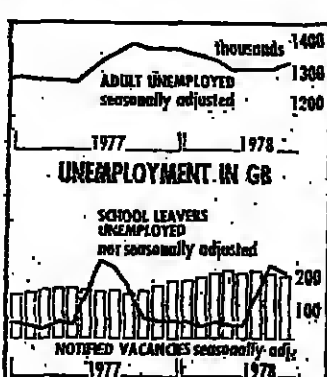


Jobless total up 20,900 is month to 1,330,900

Number of unemployed people jumped this month to 20,900, or 6.6 per cent of the labour force. Special factors, such as bad weather ending summer jobs early, contributed to the increase but the number of vacancies also rose. The best indicator of labour trends, fell slightly.

Decline in number of vacancies

The corresponding rate of unemployment rose sharply this month. The negative figure first appeared in the same time the number of vacancies fell.



Government with economic statistics in the run-up to the view within the economy. The number of vacancies fell, but the number of unemployed rose.

Some extent a crude increase in the total unemployment level. The number of vacancies fell, but the number of unemployed rose.

From an economic point of view, the deterioration in unemployment figures last week suggests that the economy is slowing down. The number of vacancies fell, but the number of unemployed rose.

It could also owe something to evidence indicating that industry is slowing down. The number of vacancies fell, but the number of unemployed rose.

Warning El Al about risks of an attack

enabled crew to be familiar with their surroundings in the event of an attack. On Sunday that knowledge had prevented further hijacking.

The talks between the airline and the police are thought to have been discussed yesterday, when Sir David McNeel, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, saw Mr. Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, and briefed him on the current security position.

Difficult task of finding successor to the most pro-British of Africa's presidents Kenya urged to accept Jomo Kenyatta's death calmly

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Aug 22
The President of Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta, died peacefully in his sleep in Mombasa early today. The news, given on the official Voice of Kenya radio, said: "It has been announced from State House, Nairobi, that His Excellency, Jomo Kenyatta, passed away peacefully in his sleep this morning at 3.30 at State House, Mombasa."



Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi, sworn in at State House, Nairobi, as acting President.

The Government has called upon all Kenyans to remain calm at this moment of grief. All flags will fly at half-mast until further notice.

Shortly afterwards it was announced that the Vice-President, Mr. Daniel Arap Moi, had assumed the office of acting President for 90 days during which elections for a new president must be held. Cabinet ministers held a meeting at State House, Nairobi.

President Kenyatta's body was flown today from Mombasa to Nairobi in a Kenya Air Force aircraft escorted by four fighters before his death was made known to the public. The body was taken to State House here.

After the Cabinet meeting and his swearing in as acting President by Sir James Wicks, the Chief Justice, Mr. Moi sent a message of condolence to the people.

President Kenyatta was more than 80. The radio said he was born "approximately in 1889", which would have made him 89. He is survived by three sons and four wives and eight children.

The news of President Kenyatta's death came as a shock to most Kenyans. He had fulfilled a heavy programme of engagements in Mombasa yesterday, receiving Kenyan ambassadors and high commissioners who had been recalled from overseas for routine consultations.

Accompanied by his wife, Mama Ngina, Kenyatta, the President gave a speech for the Kenyans who later accompanied him on a visit to Mombasa, south of Mombasa, where he watched a display of tribal dancing.

His visit to Mombasa was described as a busy working holiday. However, last week he presided over a reunion of members of his family—a unique occasion which aroused speculation here about his health. His son Peter, a television producer, flew from Britain with his wife and children.

The report of this reunion published here said: "The gathering showed that Mzee Kenyatta occasionally spurs some time in between his rigorous and pressures of his Kenya who later accompanied him on a visit to Mombasa, south of Mombasa, where he watched a display of tribal dancing."

Shops and offices in Nairobi and other centres closed for the day. However, shocked they were by the news, most Kenyans had prepared themselves for the day when their president would die. But the question of who was to succeed him has always been a forbidden topic.

It was touched by the press and attempts to raise the issue in Parliament had been stopped by Mr. Charles Njonjo, the Attorney General, with a warning that it was an offence to "imagine" the death of the President.

Two years ago there was a move by some backbench MPs to change the constitution to remove the automatic provision for the Vice-President to assume the office of President for 90 days. They said it would be possible for the acting President to influence the future choice of a new president.

This proposal was never brought to a vote but it was widely regarded as a sign of opposition to Mr. Moi as a future president. However, some ministers have since indicated that they consider that Mr. Moi should become president by choice of a new parliament.

So far, there is no indication of when the new parliament will be elected. There is no precedent in Kenya for such a process and it is not yet clear how candidates will be selected or approved. The ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) is the only political party and any candidate would require to be sponsored by it.

President Kenyatta led Kenya from independence in 1963. Although imprisoned and detained from 1952 to 1961, he was the most pro-British of African presidents and was personally responsible for Kenya's pro-Western policies.

Under his leadership the Kenyan economy progressed swiftly and agriculture, industry and tourism expanded. Queen's sympathy: The Queen sent Mzee Kenyatta and the people of Kenya a message of sympathy at his loss.

Mr. Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, said Mr. Kenyatta's death had deprived Kenya of the leader who brought it to freedom, and gave it purpose and strength over nearly 15 years of independent nationhood. "We have lost a major figure of our time."

Lord Brockway, a long-standing friend, said Mr. Kenyatta had no responsibility for the "obscenities and atrocities" of Mau Mau which occurred while he was in detention.

Lord Sandys, who as Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary negotiated Kenyan independence, said: "Jomo Kenyatta was the father figure of Africa and respected by all". He bore no resentment towards Britain despite his imprisonment.

President Idi Amin of Uganda offered Kenya military assistance if any country tried to take advantage of the "sad situation". He had just a personal friend, their friendship dating back to Kenya's independence struggle when he was in Kenya and used to warn him of the movements of the "bad" President's last hours, page 12.

After Kenyatta, page 12. Leading article, page 13.

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Mr Carter takes press and CIA on holiday

From Michael Leapman
New York, Aug 22

President Carter embarked today on what was to have been a three-day get-away from it all holiday on a rubber raft on a river in Idaho. In the event, far from getting away from it all, he has had to take most of it with him.

His party of 20 family members and friends are using three 20ft rafts, with a fourth larger one for supplies. Secret service men, travelling in dinghies and disguised in bunting caps and jeans, will accompany the expedition, as will communications experts ready to put the President in contact with the outside world in an emergency.

Floating behind, at what is supposed to be a "discreet distance" but which will certainly be no such thing, will be three rafts carrying cameramen and reporters. Overhead, disturbing the quiet of the wilderness, will be helicopters, some carrying secret service men and others waiting to ferry film to television stations.

Aircraft of the Strategic Air Command will also be in the air, providing a fast means of radio communication and a link with satellites if needed. Loggers on camp grounds which are effectively little more than spots of grass at the side of the water.

The river runs between high cliffs and it is said to get rather cold at night. Loggers in remote sites have been used to the buzz of helicopters in the last few weeks, as secret service men have arrived to ensure the safety of the camp areas.

The rafts will stop from time to time during the day to enable the holidaymakers to enjoy picnics, fishing, inspecting Indian artifacts and to smile at the television cameras.

Sometime say the river is nicknamed "the river of no return" but the President plans to leave it on Thursday to spend a week on dry land at the Grand Teton National Park, where he will fish, hike and ride horses.

The White House has restricted the number of reporters allowed to follow the presidential river progress to the chagrin of at least one television network, which had planned to have its cameramen hike through the wilderness by the river bank. They have had to be content, like everyone else, with a place on one of the press rafts.

Mr Carter prepared for his trip, he said, by looking at maps of the area and studying its history. "It's probably one of the most undisturbed rivers in the nation," he declared. But this week's water-borne circus is expected to change all that.

Yugoslav visit by Prince: The Prince of Wales will visit Yugoslavia at the end of October as a guest of the Yugoslav Government, Buckingham Palace said yesterday. In March, President Tito was the guest of the Queen at a dinner at Buckingham Palace.

Diplomatic clash over Britain in Lebanon jail

From Christopher Walker
Beirut, Aug 22

A serious diplomatic clash is threatened between Britain and Lebanon over the uncertain future of a financier from Hereford who has been held without trial in poor prison conditions since his arrest at Beirut airport on September 30 last year.

The financier, Mr. Peter Sainsbury, aged 36, was a director of an English company, Farm Fund Securities, which purchased a 25 per cent share in the Banque Libano-Economique du Liban, a Beirut bank. He faces complex charges which include alleged misappropriation and irregularities amounting to some \$6m (\$3m).

From the outset Mr. Sainsbury's arrest has been a source of controversy. The British Government has been accused of allowing him to be held in Lebanon without trial.

Lebanon, and since July he has been unable to make any contact with his lawyer in the north of the country.

Close relatives and diplomats are concerned about his chances of standing trial in the foreseeable future, as the latest violence has caused the virtual collapse of Lebanon's legal system. No legal hearings of any kind have taken place since July 1 and in the present state of tension, no immediate resumption appears in prospect.

Already attempts by the British authorities to persuade the Lebanese Government to permit Mr. Sainsbury a realistic bail figure have led to angry diplomatic exchanges.

Initially his bail was set at \$363,000 and later marginally reduced to its present total of \$318,000. A Lebanese national facing the same charges was

French and British pay protests mean new air traffic delays

By Arthur Reed
and Ian McKay

Air travellers' plans are likely to be affected by two separate labour disputes during the next few days.

On Friday, as midday, French air traffic controllers are due to begin a strike which is intended to last at least two weekends. British Airways engineering workers are to strike for 24 hours from 6.30 am today.

Both disputes will affect the timetables of airlines, but no one would expect any serious disruption of air travel. The French work-to-rule decision came last night at a meeting of union representatives from each of the regional air traffic controllers.

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of the centres involved, it was evident that from the start of the meeting of all the representatives from the different regions would take strong action despite the risk of offending public opinion.

The French and British disputes are likely to be a source of frustration for passengers, as they will be directed at airlines with high frequency radio bound for Spain down a track over the Atlantic.

Because of the engineering workers' stoppage, British Airways, which carries about 20,000 passengers from Heathrow on most days in the summer, is asking people booked to travel during the 24-hour strike to check in normally. "We expect to operate most services," an official said last night.

But as a precautionary measure the airline has cancelled eight long-distance services due to leave today: two from Manchester to Toronto and New York, and six from Heathrow to New York, Los Angeles, Hong Kong, Moscow, Doha, and a Concorde flight to Bahrain. Passengers booked on those flights are being offered seats on other British Airways flights, or those of other airlines.

Most British Airways flights each day from Heathrow are to destinations in Britain and Europe and the airline hoped that all would take off. Many engineering workers involved with those flights have said they will not join the strike.

the peak of the summer air travel rush has passed, and that is expected to ease pressure on the airlines and controllers. British controllers will again be directing airlines with high frequency radio bound for Spain down a track over the Atlantic.

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Leftist gunmen shoot way into Nicaragua Congress

Managua, Aug 22—Gunmen stormed the Nicaraguan National Palace during a session of the Chamber of Deputies today, and several people were wounded, witnesses said.

The building houses the Congress and a number of government offices and ministries. It was not known if any of the legislators or government officials were injured.

According to witnesses, the gunmen penetrated the palace security and then opened fire. After the first fusillade, the attackers broke into smaller groups and escaped, firing all the time.

Troops from the National Guard rushed to the scene and some were able to return the attackers' fire. They surrounded the building but the gunmen escaped.

No official version of the attack was available. Colonel Aguirre Aranda Escobar, the chief of public relations for the National Guard, said the Government was in a "difficult situation under control".

The attack appeared to be the latest attempt by leftist guerrillas to oust President Somoza, whose family has ruled Nicaragua since 1937.—AP and UPI.

Endorses n tool at Leyland

workers at Leyland have endorsed the AUEW over their strike. The national executive of the union has endorsed the strike.

Challenge to British herring ban

The EEC Commission has said it could not approve a British measure to ban herring fishing in the British sector of the Irish Sea because it did not have time to assess its effects. Britain's action was taken on expert advice to conserve depleted herring stocks in the area.

Dispersal plan study

An independent study of the social and economic consequences of plans to disperse 30,000 government jobs has been commissioned by the Civil Service unions. Government estimates of the cost have been disputed by the unions since 1974.

Vineyard bought back

The biggest vineyard in the Beaujolais region of France, bought four years ago by the Segrans group, has been sold to the state-owned organization Sater. It is expected that the domaine will be subdivided and reallocated to French farmers.

Foreign students' fees proposals

Proposals to redistribute government funds totalling £125m a year among foreign students have been submitted to Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science. Richer students may be charged up to £1,000 a year, while poorer students would benefit from lower fees.

Police powers denial

Scotland Yard has denied an allegation by the National Council for Civil Liberties that it has failed to publish copies of the proposals for wider police powers put to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedures by Sir David McNeel, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

Tine warning: The public were warned to avoid salmon from damaged tins when the inquest was held on the Birmingham postcarder who died of botulism. Ulster raids: Police investigating links between the IRA and Sinn Féin have arrested seven people in Londonderry.

Leader, page 12

Letters: On disaster relief, from Dr John Gammam; the use of aid funds; from General Arnold Brown; restoration paintings; from Mr Elizabeth Sheldon, and others.

Leading articles: President Kenyatta; Australia; The Pope.

Features, pages 5 and 12: After Kenyatta, who will keep the peace? Ken Lalidaw on the plan to double Asia's rice output; Gossip Column by Roger Pearson.

Sport, pages 5-7: Racing: Favourite Sound wins big race at York; Cricket: rain prevents Essex from closing the gap on Kent; Yachting: New Zealand boat takes the lead in world half-ton cup.

Arts, page 11: Paul Giffiths and Irving Wardle at Edinburgh Festival; Ned Chubbett on The Churchill; Play at Stratford-on-Avon: John Percival on Storie over at the Festival Hall; concert notices by William Mann, Stanley Sadie and John Chissell.

Obituary, page 14

Business News, pages 15-19: Stock markets: Equities continued to move ahead taking the FT index 4.0 better to 523.2. Gilts also improved.

Business Editor: Shipping slump catches up with Oceanic; Aluminium: Gauging a new market; De Beers: The sortbarges feed through.

Business features: Clifford Webb details the background to the British Leyland takeover; dispute: Henry DeBorja on Fiat's prisoners who have emerged as Leaders of Spain's workers.

Business Diary: Persuading tourists to go underground.

Jail riot

The Sydney maximum was badly damaged by a rioting prisoners. About 100 were injured, including 17 guards firing bullets and ad the rioters after two

Cut down the rumble in the boardroom.



Vichy silences grumbling stomachs, whether you're forced to feed or fast. Served chilled, this natural alkaline spring water helps combat the acidity caused by irregular eating habits. And so, stops you making all the wrong noises. Settle down with a bottle of Vichy.

Liberal days before the fall of darkness

Writer and liberal
Roger Fulford writes this
week's guest column

ago this summer I was chosen liberal parliamentary candidate for the Woodbridge division of Suffolk. I was one of the few candidates in the system of voting, where the candidate's personal life is heavy in addition to the constituency of having to win.

the modern habit of making an candidate sue for the favour of the public competition. I was not a candidate for the Woodbridge Liberal or Conservative Party.

the countryside around Woodbridge was divided into two camps. The Liberal and Conservative parties were the only two parties in the area.

the Liberal Party was the only party in the area. The Liberal Party was the only party in the area. The Liberal Party was the only party in the area.

where we had adorned the University Liberal Club or the union. Though not liking my Asquithian friends they were true comrades. They were Robert Bernays, Dingle Foot, Richard Acland, Aubrey Herbert and Frank Milroy. Here I notice—and indeed remember always—our great debt, especially in my own case, to the sagacity and wisdom of Roy Harrod who was, I think, senior treasurer of the Liberal Club.

I did of course know some of our candidates outside our immediate circle—that truly original character—George Edinger at Leominster, Ronnie Haylor who collected a remarkable poll in the royal borough at Windsor, Wilfrid Fortham, who was a splendid fighter in the suburban fastness of Bromley, and Lord Elmley, with whom I never discussed politics but only the charms of the old Great Eastern Railway as we journeyed to Suffolk and to be an important victory in Norfolk.

windows of leading Liberal shopkeepers in Woodbridge. In 1884 householders in the county were given the vote; some of them were used to it. I remember how the Reverend Bernard Zimmern, Oxford rowing blue and chaplain to the Queen—went through the villages with a board to show what the name of the Liberal candidate looked like and where it would appear on the ballot paper. But alas! on the afternoon in May, 1929, there was no blackboard and he proposed that the candidate should be "Mr Roger Fulford".

I remember wondering whether even the most faithful of the brethren knew what was meant. So far as I could judge the Liberal Party was the only party in the area. The Liberal Party was the only party in the area.

Over the country as a whole the Liberal Party won only 50 seats, though in 20 seats—19 of them three overhangs—lost by less than a thousand votes. We were the victims of our electoral system, or as Lloyd George pithily said, "We were tripped by the Conservatives".

How the government cut back on overseas students is being ignored

ment's aim to reduce overseas students to their level in 1975/76. The figures show that the increase in fees last September—over 10 per cent—has not been reflected in the number of overseas students.

ure to reduce overseas student means of quotas will increase. The highly controversial proposal, being examined by ministers, is a tuition fee for overseas students. That could mean a cut of up to £5,000 and £6,000 for medical and veterinary courses.

increase in overseas student in both actual and relative terms is being dramatic. The number of students in universities (who are funded by the State) has doubled over the past ten years.

account for more than a third of all post-graduate students in the maintained sector. The increase in the maintained sector has been even more spectacular. There have been even more students in the sector, rising from 23,000 in 1972/73 to 27,500 in 1976/77.

In November 1976, Mrs Shirley Williams, who by then had taken over as Secretary of State, announced that local authorities would be asked to reduce their total overseas enrolments to the September 1975 total.

Having failed to take heed of the Government's earlier warning to cut back on their 1977 intake, many colleges are now finding themselves in dire straits. Now finding themselves in dire straits, many colleges are now finding themselves in dire straits.

Four polytechnics, Leicester, Lancaster, North Staffordshire and Wolverhampton, have received Mrs Williams' approval for new arrangements to reduce total enrolments. The four polytechnics have agreed to reduce their 1977/78 intake by 10 per cent.

However, there appears to be nothing in the Race Relations Act to stop a local authority or a college from completely ignoring the Government's request to reduce overseas student numbers, so long as it does not discriminate between home and overseas applicants; and that is the course many universities have chosen.

Many people are concerned about the racially uncoordinated way in which the Government appears to be approaching overseas student affairs. They want a firm statement of government policy on overseas students and the establishment of a central committee to coordinate future policy and oversee its implementation.

SPORT Cricket Rain clouds at Derby silver-lined for Kent

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

With Essex unable to get on to the field yesterday it became more likely than ever that this year's county championship, sponsored by Schweppes, will be won by Kent. Although it is still possible for Essex to overtake them, that will require only a Kent victory.

Rain, starting at around 10 o'clock at Derby yesterday and continuing on and off until midnight, prevented Essex from improving their position. This was the third match in a row in which they have been hindered by the weather, and in all of them they have held the upper hand.

Essex, who will be going to Lord's to prepare for tomorrow's Test match, had a maximum of 20 points and Derby Kent to lose or five the match could still be a close one.

Derbyshire (Southbridge) and Nottinghamshire (Trent Bridge) were set to play in the third place and Middlesex (Lord's) in the fourth place. The championship is worth £8,000 to the winners and £2,500 to the runners-up.

Threatening skies put urgency into Surrey's batting

The Oval
Surrey, after another innings of sustained aggression from Butcher and an unbeaten half century by Roope, went on to a severe wicket victory over Glamorgan, their first win in the county championship since early June.

Under threatening skies Butcher and Roope launched an all-out attack on the Glamorgan bowling. The rain stayed away and Roope finished the match with a boundary from the Glamorgan ball after tea. After Butcher (78 not out) had followed his first innings of 76, with 50 to just over an hour, Roope took charge and made Essex quicker over his half century, which took 58 minutes.

The state of 110 in 56 minutes settled Roope-Knight's side after they had lost three wickets for 38 in attempting to score 146. Surrey's target was to have been 146, but the rain had reduced it to 110. Butcher and Roope made 146 in 110 minutes, with Butcher taking 146 in 110 minutes.

Northamptonshire (Lord's) and Hampshire (Bournemouth) were set to play in the third place and Middlesex (Lord's) in the fourth place. The championship is worth £8,000 to the winners and £2,500 to the runners-up.



Alan Butcher who with Roope made an all-out attack on Glamorgan's bowling to give Surrey quick victory.

70 runs after they had resumed at 106 for two. Whiteley, uncapped on debut, took four for 14, three for two in his first three overs. Butcher helped in the dismissal of five batsmen with outstanding wicketkeeping. Needing 146 to win, Surrey lost Boycott (33) at 13 and Athey at 56 but then Lamb (57) and Hampshire (49) hit off the remaining runs.

Keor's West Indian all-rounder, John Shepherd, will have a late check on his damaged leg before a decision is made about the match.

County championship

Rank	Team	W	L	D	Wicket	Points
1	Essex	10	7	1	1,245	200
2	Derbyshire	10	7	1	1,245	200
3	Gloucestershire	10	7	1	1,245	200
4	Leicestershire	10	7	1	1,245	200
5	Nottinghamshire	10	7	1	1,245	200
6	Northamptonshire	10	7	1	1,245	200
7	Northumberland	10	7	1	1,245	200
8	Shropshire	10	7	1	1,245	200
9	Suffolk	10	7	1	1,245	200
10	Surrey	10	7	1	1,245	200

Young England win series by managing a draw

ARUNDEL: Young England drew with Young West Indies, after Taylor had been caught and bowled by Davis with 12 of the last 20 overs remaining.

England's victory over the West Indies was a narrow one, but it was enough to secure the series. Taylor's performance was the key to England's success.

Middlesex go to victory in quick time

TAUNTON: Middlesex (20 pts) beat Somerset (10 pts) by eight runs in the first of two matches for the Middlesex-Somerset trophy.

Middlesex's victory was a decisive one, with the team showing great strength throughout the match.

Surrey v Glamorgan

Team	Wicket	Points
Surrey	146	200
Glamorgan	110	100

Northants v Hampshire

Team	Wicket	Points
Northants	146	200
Hampshire	110	100

Yorkshire v Notts

Team	Wicket	Points
Yorkshire	146	200
Notts	110	100

Leading first class averages

Team	Wicket	Points
Surrey	146	200
Glamorgan	110	100

Today's cricket

Team	Wicket	Points
Surrey	146	200
Glamorgan	110	100

Navigation may decide final race and championship

Navigation played its part yesterday, not in the sense of finding the way to the marks, which were visible, but in understanding the tide. These were again strong and combined with the few navigable waters to make the first beat. The opening leg was into a moderate south-westerly breeze across the bay and against the flood tide. It was vital to tack into the cleaner water, and the section of the 50-gallon fleet that chose to go offshore were never in the race. Indulgence and Waverider did not seem to be able to make up their minds what they ought to do, and spent more time following each other than settling down to the best course.

Donkots about "Rooz": El Romo has set a problem for organizers of today's meeting at Crystal Palace: sell out. The meet director, Alan Pascoe, was unable to track down Rooz and said he might be worried that Kenyan might not now come. In the one mile because of the death of President Jomo Kenyatta. "Burry is a very reliable person," he said but would not go back to England until the end of the meeting, we believed him Pascoe said. "But we have already heard of one Kenyan athlete going home to protect his family and

ME NEWS

Civil Service unions order study of Government's dispersal plans

By Peter Hennessy

The Civil Service unions have commissioned an independent study of the social and economic consequences of the Government's plan to disperse 31,000 government jobs to Scotland, Wales and the regions by 1985.

The staff side of the National Whitley Council, the umbrella body representing all Whitehall unions, has disputed the Government's estimates of the costs since the policy was promulgated in 1974. The new investigation will be made by economists at Strathclyde University.

Their report, which will cost between £7,000 and £9,000 to prepare, will be presented to Mr William Kendall, general secretary of the National Staff Side, by December 31. It will embrace case studies of the proposed transfer of three thousand jobs with the Property Services Agency to Tessaide and the removal of 4,000 Ministry of Defence posts in Glasgow.

In addition, the Strathclyde team, under Mr F. Stephen, a lecturer in economics, will examine the economic impact of dispersal on London, on the areas designated to receive civil servants, the costs imposed

on those who move and those who remain, the financial effects on the departments designated to move staff, and the overall effect on the finances of the public sector.

The prospectus of the Strathclyde study argues that the economic impact of transplanting civil servants into depressed areas is probably less than moving in manufacturing industries with staffs of comparable size. The reason is that public servants do not consume the products of local firms in the shape of components, apart from initial building activity in offices to house them, and because the Government tends to operate a centralized purchasing policy.

Mr Kendall, speaking of the need for an independent study, said that whatever its outcome, the unions would insist on voluntary rather than compulsory transfer of their members. He did not believe, however, that dispersal on the scale envisaged could be carried out without compulsion.

Mr Cyril Cooper, deputy general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, believes that dispersal will add to unemployment in the designated areas as wives and children working-age of the men transferred will be



Mr Cyril Cooper: Fears no unemployment.

unable to find jobs. He estimates that nine tenths of his members affected by dispersal will have little choice if the plan goes ahead, as the Government is the only possible employer of their specialist skills, especially in the defence area.

613 more unemployed every day, Mr Prior complains

The unemployment figures published yesterday provided further proof that the Government was not working, Mr James Prior, Conservative spokesman on employment, said last night.

"After four and half years of Labour government 1,600,000 people are unemployed, an increase of 990,000," he said in a statement. "In effect this means that since Labour's return to office an extra 25 people have been enlisted into the dole queue every hour, an extra 613 every day, an extra 4,200 every week."

"For all the Government's excuses the plain truth is that under Labour Britain's performance on unemployment has been worse than that of other comparable major industrial countries. Unemployment has hovered around 1,500,000 for two years and by the Government's own admission only an array of subsidies are concealing a jobsless total nearer two million. This from the party whose leader proclaimed at the last election that a party contemplating 1,500,000 people un-

Alleged threat by man to kill children

A man charged with threatening to kill his three children during a siege at his family home was remanded on bail until September 21 at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday.

Walter Proctor, aged 34, a carpenter, is charged with making a threat to a police inspector that he would kill his sons, Robert, aged 11, John, aged 10, and Wayne, aged four, at his home in Epsom Road, Fulham, on June 24. He is also accused of assaulting his wife, Margaret, having two knives as offensive weapons, and being armed with the knives with intent to commit assault at the same time and place.

He was ordered to live at his mother's address in Parkside Crescent, Durham, report daily in the police, and not to come into London before the remand expires for a hearing at the Law Courts on September 19.

141-mile path

The 141-mile North Downs Way long-distance path will be opened on September 19.



Search for girl: Amanda "X", the best friend of Genette Tate, aged 13, who disappeared on Saturday while on a paper round at Aylesham, near Exeter, helped the police yesterday to reconstruct the missing girl's last known movements. She is seen above cycling away from two friends who were the last known persons to see Genette Tate. Amanda "X", aged 13, whose

parents refused to allow her surname to be published rode the missing girl's bicycle and wore similar clothes.

Mr John Alderson, Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, said the case was a complete mystery. Extra police are to be drafted in to help in the search. Already more than 120 officers are involved in the inquiry.

WEST EUROPE

Britain's ban on herring fishing faces challenge

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, Aug. 22

Britain's latest action to protect its herring stocks, announced last week by Mr John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, led today to a new clash between the European Commission, which said the measures were unacceptable as they stood.

The measures, which went into force yesterday, will reduce the permissible herring catch in the Irish Sea from 12,500 to 9,000 tonnes during the current season, with the area being closed to all herring fishing not later than September 24.

British and Manx fishermen, according to Whitehall, traditionally take 90 per cent of the herring catch in the area, have been licensed to catch the maximum of 8,100 tonnes. This leaves only 900 tonnes for other states, which are mainly Irish, Dutch and French.

Mr Silkin said today that he had informed the few EEC ministers last month that "urgent action seems likely to be needed to deal with the threat" (in the Irish Sea herring stocks) reported by international scientists. But no EEC action had been agreed, and Britain had had to act unilaterally.

However, Mr Fian O'Leary, EEC Agriculture Commissioner, replying to Mr Silkin's request for approval of the measures, said that the Commission cannot approve national action taken without even an attempt by EEC fisheries ministers to reach a Community solution.

Mr Gundelach, apparently challenging Mr Silkin's claim to have raised the matter last month, says that the question of the Irish Sea herring stock "could have been discussed at July meeting of the council".

The Commission, Mr Gundelach says, cannot approve a national measure introduced at "such short notice that its impact on the fishing season, just beginning for some member states, cannot be properly assessed".

The implication here appears to be that some EEC fishermen, in particular the French, start fishing for herrings later in the year than the British, and would therefore suffer more from the new restrictions.

Harry Debelius writes from Madrid: Reacting to tougher enforcement of fishery rights by EEC countries, the Spanish Government is considering limiting sea food imports from the restrictions on fishing grounds.

The court fined Mrs Jenkins's sister, Josefina, and her husband, Gerard Koenen, the equivalent of £100 on charges of aiding him.—Reuter.

Czech protest at French television programme

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Aug. 22

The Czechoslovak Embassy in Paris has lodged an official complaint against a programme broadcast by the third French television channel on Friday night about life in Czechoslovakia over the past 10 years.

The programme was composed largely of interviews filmed privately during a two-week journey, by a French television team.

The embassy said that it presented a false, negative view of the country exclusively based on declarations by "elements hostile to the socialist regime". The producers had abused the country's system, violated its laws, abused confidence and acted in contradiction to the

Dutch sentence Briton for kidnap attempt

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Aug. 22

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David Jenkins, aged 38, a toolmaker born in Farnham, Dorset, was also fined the equivalent of £150 and put on probation for three years.

The prosecution alleged that he had tried to kidnap his son, David, aged three, and daughter Jeanmarie, aged five, outside the home of his wife Carol at Nijmegen last September.

The court fined Mrs Jenkins's sister, Josefina, and her husband, Gerard Koenen, the equivalent of £100 on charges of aiding him.—Reuter.

Warrant out for Greek ship

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Aug. 22

Paris, Aug. 22—French maritime authorities have instructed harbour masters to detain the Greek coaster Christanis, the next time she enters a French port.

Paradoxical effect of Paul VI's outward-looking policy

Church's internationalist nature makes another Italian Pope likely

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Aug. 22

Growing speculation on whether the Italians will manage to keep the papacy in their hands, just one more time at least, is arriving at the strange conclusion that Paul VI's policy of internationalization makes another Italian Pope more likely.

It is difficult to say whether the Pope foresaw this consequence of his work. He is undoubtedly responsible for the totally different atmosphere surrounding the conclave.

When John XXIII and Paul VI were elected, the pre-conclave debate was limited largely to matters bearing directly on the church.

The conclave, which elected Pope John, was concerned with bringing the Roman Catholic Church out of its somewhat archaic sense of priestly withdrawal, which was where the last years of Pius XII had brought it. John XXIII was the classic example of an elderly prelate waiting to use the great powers of the papacy to refresh the life of the church.

Paul VI brought in a completely new approach to the church's relations with the world and its own internal affairs. He sought also to give the church's central government, the Curia, an internationalist character.

These issues all go beyond the church, but primarily concern the church itself—its teachings, structures and disciplines.

Paul VI added another dimension. He extended the church to be present in the great issues and conflicts of the world; he was active on the Vietnam and Middle East issues, relations with the communist world, evaluating European rights, and a question often forgotten—in insisting on a new relationship with traditionally Catholic countries.

He died with the draft of a new Concordat with Italy still awaiting Italian approval, and it is a document in which the church gives away a lot, not least the assertion that Catholicism is the religion of the state.

According to Senator Giovanni Spadolini, writing in *Stampa Sera*, Pope Paul believed that Italy had a special mediating role in Catholicism, as well as in purely political terms. He believes, as a leading historian of relations between the Italian state and the church (and in strong disagreement with the writer, Mario Soldati, who argued for a non-Italian Pope), that an Italian is still best suited to handle the delicate problems facing the church. For him, the Italians are best suited to the "universalist vocation" which the times require.

Pope Paul's handling of this vocation was not only to make the church more active in world affairs. He sought also to give the church's central government, the Curia, an internationalist character. He chose a French Secretary of State, Cardinal Jean Villot, but real power in internal administration and diplomacy rested with the Italian prelates holding the offices of Under-secretary at the Secretariat of State.

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Beaujolais vineyard goes back to France

From Ian Murray, Paris, Aug. 22

The biggest vineyard in the Beaujolais region has been bought back from Seagrams, the Canadian-American wine group.

The domaine of Pizay, at St-Jean-d'Ardeux—672 acres, including 222 acres of designated appellation d'origine contrôlée Beaujolais village and Morgon wine—has become the latest property of the Société d'Aménagement Foncier et d'Etablissement Rural.

The vineyard was bought by Seagrams four years ago for 15 million francs (about £3.8m) and resold for 21 million francs after the company decided it was not getting sufficient return from the property. Several

Disguised terrorists slip police

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Aug. 22

Three suspected urban guerrillas, wanted in connection with the murder of Hans-Martin Schleyer, slipped through the hands of police two weeks ago because they were not recognized. Herr Horst Herold, president of the Federal Criminal Bureau said today.

The three men and one woman had changed their appearances so much by cutting their long hair that investigators on their heels could not identify them.

He named the three as Christian Klar, aged 26, Willy Rutenfranz, aged 28, and Adelheid Schulz, aged 23. They are also wanted on suspicion of involvement in the murders of Jürgen Ponto, a banker and Siegfried Buback, a federal prosecutor.

Earlier today police raided the offices of lawyers defending urban guerrillas on trial or under investigation, in four cities and searched the cells of guerrillas in prison. Herr Werner Krüger, the Federal Attorney in Karlsruhe, said incriminating material was seized, which pointed to the planning of what he called new "acts of terror".—Reuter.

Paris breaks off diplomatic links with Laos

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Aug. 22

The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a statement today said that diplomatic relations with Laos had de facto been broken.

The statement recalled that two months ago the Laotian Government had demanded the withdrawal of the French Ambassador and most of the embassy staff. Only one French diplomat remained in Vientiane, and the Laotian authorities had now said that he was to be expelled.

This last act only confirms the existence of a policy which we deplore. We none the less hope the day will come when the two countries can renew relations corresponding to the nature of things.

Strike holds up Italy's trains

From Our Own Correspondent, Rome, Aug. 22

More than one-third of Italy's trains were cancelled and the rest delayed today, as members of a small railwaymen's union continued a 24-hour strike to protest against a new wage agreement and demand more investment in the railways.

The Minister of the Interior has dismissed the Parish Council and another has been appointed. These councils, which are in charge of the funds and revenues of the church, survive in France only in Alsace, where the church is ruled according to the Concordat of 1801. Father Siegel is challenging the right of the minister to disband the council, and the State Council will consider this next month.

Traditionalist priest is on the dole

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Aug. 22

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David Jenkins, aged 38, a toolmaker born in Farnham, Dorset, was also fined the equivalent of £150 and put on probation for three years.

The prosecution alleged that he had tried to kidnap his son, David, aged three, and daughter Jeanmarie, aged five, outside the home of his wife Carol at Nijmegen last September.

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JEDDAH

A NEW MERIDIEN HOTEL.

A NEW BONJOUR IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

People familiar with the Middle East now have the pleasure to know how the "bonjour" of Jeddah, as it is in the heart of the Gulf, is everywhere else in the world.

At the Jeddah Meridien, they will feel at home. At home in a top class international hotel, efficient and refined, well equipped for business affairs, with conference rooms, audio-visual equipment, multi-lingual secretaries, etc.

At home under the spell of a land which is a melting pot of cultures, the Jeddah Meridien offers a wide range of services: bars, restaurants, swimming pool, terrace garden, sauna and shopping centre.

Everything for comfort and well-being.

Meridien Hotels are part of a world-wide network of hotels, from the most luxurious to the most economical, all offering the same high standards of service and quality.

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Concern over hospital officers' legal position

From Our Own Correspondent, London, Aug. 22

The Association of Hospital Officers' Association is concerned about the position of hospital officers administering drug treatment to prisoners. Members say responsibilities are ill defined and that prison departments are inadequate.

General Nursing Council recognize hospital officers administering by itself as a qualification. Both the and the Royal College of Nursing point out that in the usual rule is that a nurse gives a drug and another administers it.

The college said: "Our view is that a person caring for a prisoner should be a registered nurse or in training for a statutory nursing profession."

There is growing concern in the prison system re: too many mentally ill people who should, according to the Prison Department, be in mental hospitals. But the backlog secure accommodation is growing.

A conference in March, led by the National Association of Probation Officers, an experienced part-

time prison medical officer said that some of the more difficult prisoners in the country were "mad as a sea of tranquillizers".

But in the High Court on July 28 allegations made in the television programme *South Today* were denied. It was not true that many inmates at Albury Prison, on the Isle of Wight, were being kept under control with drugs, it was stated.

The BBC, the programme's three presenters and a doctor who took part in the programme on February 10, apologized for the allegations and agreed to pay substantial damages to two prison doctors. They agreed that the two doctors used drugs only for therapeutic purposes.

The validity of the hospital officers' concern can be gauged not only from the demands made upon the system but also from the poverty of resources to cope with them. Out of 637 registered, only 15 are state-registered. Another 41 are state-registered. Only eight are registered mental nurses.

In addition, 108 full-time and 25 part-time nursing sisters are concentrated in four men's surgical units, 19 women's establishments and two other male establishments.

Mr John Smith, of Leeds, told the annual conference of the Prison Officers' Association that the hospital officers' three months' training only scraped the surface of nursing. He was then transferred to a prison hospital on six months' probation, under supervision.

"On completion of this, they are then expected to be capable of performing all duties: duties which, in my submission, a member of staff from one of the general hospitals (Broadmoor, Rampton and Moss Side), which come under the Department of Health, contrasted the three years' nursing training he had with the three months given to a hospital officer. Only at the end of those three years was he permitted to administer drugs," he said.

Dr side-effects might have enormous consequences. He referred in particular to penicillin and Largactil, one of the drugs used in the treatment of mental illness.

"When you put a needle into a person without his consent and if what I hear is correct, without the written authority of the medical officer, you are committing an assault, and there is no way round that," he said.

The Home Office quotes the Butler Committee on mentally abnormal offenders: "Treatment (other than nursing care) should not be imposed on any person without his consent if he is able to appreciate what is involved. Three exceptions should be allowed: treatment may be given without such a patient's consent

Next: Pressure on system

OVERSEAS

Unarmed British bobby is seen by Israeli press as a menace rather than a help in fighting terrorism

From Michael Koipe
Jerusalem, Aug 22

Britain has been accused of insensitivity, naivety and self-righteousness by the Israeli press for its refusal to allow Israeli airline security guards to carry guns in Britain.

Criticizing what is described as Britain's "traditional adherence to outmoded principles," the trade union newspaper *Davar* said the unarmed British "bobby" could be a menace more than a help in such violent times.

The newspaper compared an Sunday's terrorist attack on an El Al airline bus in London to a possible IRA attack and noted that British institutions had presented a "target for terror" in recent years.

Citing the bomb explosions at British military installations in West Germany last week and the fact that London was "teeming with Arab terrorist avenger-angels who coordinate action

with the IRA," *Davar* said Britain, perhaps more than any other European country, should be especially sensitive towards terrorist attacks on Israelis and should arrange "appropriate security precautions."

The independent *Yedioth Aharonoth* said there was a measure of naivety in the British police claim that they had done all they could to protect El Al services and a high degree of self-righteousness in the Foreign Office's condemnation of the Israeli reprisal attack in Lebanon.

Britain, the newspaper said, had not justified its ban and was also at fault for allowing the Palestine Liberation Organization to operate an office in London "to disseminate its venom of genocide against the Jews." Now that the propaganda had borne fruit, it added, the minimum Israel could expect was that the British Government would "weigh again its

consideration in granting legality to the murderous terrorist organization operating within its borders."

The English-language *Jerusalem Post* said the lesson Britain should learn from the attack was that "their understandable reluctance to allow El Al security personnel to carry arms is a danger to human lives."

Nairobi: President Amin of Uganda has praised the Palestinian attack on the El Al bus in London and claimed that Israel is creating a situation that could lead to Uganda radio war, according to a monitor here. The radio, monitored here, also quoted him as saying that the Zionist authorities were very proud of the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport in 1976. He would never forgive the Israelis for this "They will be removed from the face of the earth," he was quoted as saying. —Reuter.

Iran police protected from cinema mourners

From Tony Allaway
Teheran, Aug 22

Troops guarded the police station in the south Iran city of Ahwaz today amid mounting tension over the failure to catch the terrorists responsible for Sunday's cinema disaster in which more than 400 died.

There were reports of a large demonstration by relatives of those killed at the cemetery where the bodies were buried. Two local journalists were badly beaten by the crowd.

Sources said feelings were running high against the police after Brigadier-General Reza Razmi, the Ahwaz police chief, denied that any of the culprits had been caught. The police were said to be receiving up to 100 letters a day in the streets to avoid demonstrations and the city was rife with rumours of impending martial law.

General Razmi was recalled to Teheran, a move usually the prelude to the replacement of the official concerned.

According to the police chief, *tasvira*, a Marxist terrorist group, was still at large.

Mr Manuchehr Ganji, Minister of Education, vehemently denied reports that 10 teachers had been arrested on terrorist charges.

The authorities, meanwhile, braced themselves for a tense four days of religious mourning as reports of scattered violence continued to come in.

Arsonists attacked a brewery north-east of Teheran, causing considerable damage; a man was killed and several others injured in Nahavand, east of Teheran, in clashes with the police; in Teheran a crowd threw stones at a nursery for retarded children.

President Kenyatta spent eve of his death giving guidance to Kenya's envoys

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Aug 22

The news of President Kenyatta's death came as a shock to Kenyans. Many times in the past, there had been rumours and speculation about his health, but this week there had been nothing to indicate that he was in any danger.

The brief announcement broadcast from the Voice of Kenya radio just after noon said merely that he had died peacefully in his sleep at 3.30 am today. His death took place at Mombasa, on the Indian Ocean coast, where he had travelled by road from Nairobi late last week.

Over the past few days he had carried out a series of engagements at Mombasa, and yesterday he had received Kenyan ambassadors, who had been recalled from their overseas posts for consultations.

His meeting with the ambassadors was reported on the front pages of newspapers here today with headlines such as "Tell world about Kenya's Mzee."

In what appears to have been his last official engagement and understanding of his responsibilities, to benefit the *wananchi* (people) of Kenya. They must earn dignity and respect for Kenya.

Yesterday's programme was typical of President Kenyatta's engagements while on what was officially described as a busy working holiday at the Kenyan coast.

The leader of his country since independence in December, 1963, he had seen Kenya develop spectacularly in many fields, from agriculture and industry to tourism.

His age was not precisely known, with estimates ranging from 80 to 83. His biographer, *George Murray-Brown*, favours the theory that he was born

about 1897 or 1898, but conceded that there is strong support for the earlier date of 1890.

His early life, however, remained shrouded in mystery, and it is not until the 1920s that clear evidence of his life appears. He spent 16 years in Britain, and visited the Soviet Union between the two world wars. But during his 15 years as the leader of independent Kenya, he had made up his mind to his admiration for Britain.

Largely as a result of his cooperative attitude, Kenya had benefited more from British aid than any other African country. It had also attracted foreign investment on a wide scale, and had established an unrivalled reputation in Africa as a stable country.

Complaints of corruption and other problems from time to time.

The issue of the succession has always been a forbidden subject in Kenya, never alluded to in local press although frequently speculated on by Kenyans.

The prevailing impression is that the real leaders of President Kenyatta's majority, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, a member of the small Kalenjin tribe from western Kenya is elected.

There are few pressing problems facing Kenya at present, although the country must cope with the aftermath of a boom year in 1977, when the combination of record coffee prices and a record coffee crop literally flooded Kenya with money.

The death of President Kenyatta is very much the end of an era and it is difficult for Kenyans to imagine the country without him. However, political observers here say that he had made full provision for the transition after his death, and that his guidance will now be followed.



Smoke rising from several buildings of the maximum security prison in Sydney after the riot by 400 prisoners yesterday.

Rampaging prisoners set Australian jail ablaze

Sydney, Aug 22—Guards fired bullets and tear gas over the heads of hundreds of rampaging prisoners who set parts of a maximum security prison here ablaze today.

About 30 prisoners were injured including 17 with burns received while trapped in buildings on fire. Two of the six blocks of the Long Bay prison, in a Sydney suburb, were badly damaged by fire and the clinic, library and workshops destroyed during two hours of rioting in

protest against tightened security measures.

The trouble started in mid-morning when prisoners in the amenities block. They scrambled over a wall and, throwing bricks and bottles at guards, ran across a square towards the main gate.

About 400 rampaging prisoners tore out heavy windows and broke the glass panes, officers said. They smashed lavatory fittings in one section leaving the floor awash with water.

The guards, clad in riot gear, fired tear gas canisters and about 40 bullets over the heads of prisoners as hundreds of police and firemen surrounded the jail.

Most of the prisoners retreated under the tear gas, according to Mr Hickey, but some picked up the canisters and threw them back. The guards then advanced across the courtyard and grappled with the dozen or so prisoners who resisted. —Reuter.

Already Moscow has tested to Bucharest over Chairman Hua's remarks about "hegemonism" which is "China's foreign policy" and the Soviet media have been signalling a plot or implicit warnings the best countries.

Today Pravda warned the who put their trust in China that "China was pursuing its own ends."

In Romania Chairman Ceausescu showed restraint in his attack on Moscow but in Yugoslavia he evidently feels no need to do so.

He had died the afternoon before so we went to his village.

All three described how they the grave took the body beside and ate it. They told the court, that they did not know that it was against the law. One said that only men ate human flesh. "Women are frightened to do it."

Big Arab loan for Transkei

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, Aug 22

Transkei, the South African homeland which has severed diplomatic ties with Pretoria, was reported today to have secured a \$270m. Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Prime Minister, refused to comment.

Transkei is teetering on the brink of economic disaster and desperately needs money to meet its \$37m budget deficit.

The Arab loan is to be used for this purpose and also to finance eight large development projects, including the development of a deep-sea harbour.

Mr Salim al-Hajji, representing the Beirut-based financial consortium Medi Dupis, was reported today to have attended Cabinet meetings in Transkei last week to discuss the agreement.

Tribesmen get 15 months for cannibalism

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Aug 22

Three tribesmen were convicted of cannibalism in the Papua New Guinea national court at Duru today and sentenced to 15 months' jail with hard labour. As they have been in custody since last November their term will end in three months.

A human thighbone was the main exhibit. Giving judgment, the court said the tribesmen had cut up a man about to be buried and that they cooked and ate it.

Mr Wilson said that his task was to decide whether they had "improperly interfered with a body". This is the Papua New

Guinea charge for cannibalism. Mr Wilson noted that even in the nomadic areas where the offence took place and where cannibalism was once rife there was now a general feeling against it.

The three, Hagima Kafidiet, aged 19, Agnaba Feama, 29, and Nama Aleri, 20, all from the Western Province of New Guinea, pleaded not guilty.

Among the exhibits were two razor-sharp bamboo knives and a human thighbone, slices of body.

The three accused's evidence had to be translated from their own language into an intermediate one, and then into English. Two interpreters were needed.

The court was told that a man was buried at night in the village when the three demanded meat from the body. Mr Agnaba, in a statement read to the court, said: "I knew the dead man Hauwoni Gafala. His village is about 10 and a half hours walk from our home. One morning we heard he had died the afternoon before so we went to his village."

All three described how they the grave took the body beside and ate it. They told the court, that they did not know that it was against the law. One said that only men ate human flesh. "Women are frightened to do it."

Yugoslavs dance for Moscow's enemy

From Dassa Trevisan
Belgrade, Aug 22

While Moscow is becoming increasingly irritated by the spectacle of China's venture into the Balkans, and its news agency is issuing warnings about Peking's alleged designs, Belgrade today wore out of its way to greet Chairman Hua the friendly and biggest reception seen here for many years.

Crowds of several hundred thousands cheered and in dancers danced in the streets the Chinese leader and President Tito drove slowly in an open-car through the centre of the city on their way to the Government building for the second round of talks.

Belgrade has obviously wished to show that it is not perturbed by Moscow's relations and is making the point of according Chairman Hua its greatest honours it has so far any visitor from abroad.

China's symbolic entry to Europe by the way of two toke communist countries, Romania which is a member of the Warsaw Pact but insists on pursuing an independent policy, and Yugoslavia, which is both independent and non-aligned in itself sufficient ground for Soviet suspicions. However, much both countries tried to allay these fears.

Already Moscow has tested to Bucharest over Chairman Hua's remarks about "hegemonism" which is "China's foreign policy" and the Soviet media have been signalling a plot or implicit warnings the best countries.

Today Pravda warned the who put their trust in China that "China was pursuing its own ends."

In Romania Chairman Ceausescu showed restraint in his attack on Moscow but in Yugoslavia he evidently feels no need to do so.

He had died the afternoon before so we went to his village.

All three described how they the grave took the body beside and ate it. They told the court, that they did not know that it was against the law. One said that only men ate human flesh. "Women are frightened to do it."

He also condemned the Soviet Union's activities in Africa, the Yugoslavs themselves have done on a number of occasions.

The Yugoslav position, however, has been a mixed one, and it is not clear whether the Yugoslavs, but this time President Tito refrained from repeating it. However, he reiterated the Yugoslav position on relations between communist countries, emphasizing that each country was responsible to its own people.

Chairman Hua had made words of praise for Yugoslavia's system of self-management.

Fear in Bulawayo that conflict may become one of black against black

Nkomo party tries to overcome tribal barrier

From Nicholas Ashford
Bulawayo, Aug 22

Not long ago the Bulawayo authorities quietly removed the Maxim gun which stood on top of a memorial to the city's white centre commemorating the white settlers who died during the Matabele uprising of 1896.

It was a gesture of reconciliation towards the city's Ndebele majority, although it is doubtful how much meaning such gestures have in these days of hardening racial attitudes.

Bulawayo (which in Ndebele means "One to be killed") lies at the heart of Matabeleland. The one million Ndebele who live in the western part of Rhodesia comprise, along with the small Ndebele-speaking Kalang tribe, about 18 per cent of the country's black population. Their Zulu origins and past victories over the Shona-speaking majority continue to feed fears that the present conflict could turn eventually into a tribal one between the Ndebele and Shona.

Bulawayo is also the power centre for Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), Mr Nkomo himself a Kalanga, was born in what is now the Semukwe tribal trust land, about 70 miles to the south, and began his political career in Bulawayo.

Despite having been in self-exile for the past two years, his popularity is still such that the local newspaper is immediately sold out by his name appears on the billboards.

Zapu representatives in Bulawayo go to great pains to emphasize that Mr Nkomo's support goes far beyond the Ndebele. "He is a national leader, not an ethnic or regional one," Mr Dan Ngwenya, the local Zapu chairman, said.

It was for this reason that Zapu reacted so strongly to a recent move by Matabele chiefs and headmen for Mr Nkomo to return to Rhodesia and take up the seat on the ruling Executive Council in Salisbury which is being reserved for a Matabele. "He is not a tribal leader and there are no such people as the so-called Matabele," another member of the Bulawayo branch of Zapu said.

Evidence suggests otherwise, however. Although Zapu, more than any other black nationalist group, has attempted to break down the tribal barrier demonstrated by its executive committee containing more Shona than Ndebele, the bulk of its support is still drawn from Matabeleland.

According to Mr John Mzimela, Zapu's provincial secretary, the organization has 120 per cent support in the Bulawayo region. He laughs when he recalls that when Chief Kuyisa Ndebele, a leading member of the Zimbabwe United People's Organization (Zupo) and co-minister of Internal Affairs, recently tried to hold a rally in Bulawayo, only nine people turned up.

Dr Elliot Gabellah, another minister in the interim Government whose homeopathic surgery is just down the corridor

from the Zapu offices, scarcely fared any better.

However, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council (UANC), still has considerable backing among Bulawayo's Shona minority, who make up about a quarter of the city's black population. According to a black socialist newspaper, township support for the bishop has been dwindling less rapidly in Bulawayo than in Salisbury, because the Shona tend to regard Zapu as an Ndebele-dominated party.

So far there has been little overt tension between the two groups, apart from a march by Ndebele last year calling on the Shona to move out of the townships. However, township leaders fear that relations between the two groups could deteriorate with the huge influx of Ndebele refugees flowing into Bulawayo from the countryside.

Perhaps one of the best safeguards against such an explosion lies in the discipline which Zapu tries to instil in its followers. Unlike other nationalist groups, Zapu has not been torn by internal dissension and its leaders appreciate the need for substantial Shona support if the party is to win a majority in an election.

"Zapu is a party for all Rhodesians—Ndebele, Shona and whites," Mr Mzimela said. But he had to admit that, as a political leader, he had no control over Mr Nkomo's Zupira who are operating extensively in the surrounding area.

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from 250,000 to 500,000. The International Red Cross, which is keeping a close watch, reckons this estimate is probably correct. Most of the refugees stay with members of their family, many of whom are already facing economic hardship because of the rise in unemployment, low or static incomes and rising prices.

According to the social worker, most families now have less money and more mouths to feed. For the first time in years he has noticed signs of malnutrition among some of the children who have come from the countryside.

He is also concerned that there are insufficient school places for many of the youngsters, and that the discipline enforced in the schools is too strict for the youngsters.

"This situation contains the seeds for revolution which the guerrillas could easily exploit," he said.

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Terrorism in London: the facts the Israelis cannot ignore

In the perspective of history the murder of Miss Iris Gidron the El Al stewardess was but one of the many tragic casualties in the war between Arabs and Israelis, and the Zionist settlers before them. They are the murder of the two British sergeants by the *Jugra* Zvori Lemmi and the losses suffered by Jewish settlements in earlier Arab raids.

Presumably she will not be the last while Palestinian fanaticism is fuelled by memories of what is regarded as a great wrong, and Israel pursues the policy of an eye for an eye. The killing will also certainly continue until the dreadful lessons of history are learnt.

That said, it is understandable in moments of grief and shock that those intimately involved should fall to take the long view. That is human nature, and Mr Mordechai Hod, El Al's managing director, must be forgiven for his untempered response. Despite his great anguish, however, Britain cannot be held responsible for Sunday's attack because of its refusal to permit El Al security men to carry arms in the streets of London.

As Mr Hod said, the British police and security forces are alone responsible for the maintenance of law and order within their own jurisdiction, and it cannot be shared with "good squads" whether they come from Israel or elsewhere. The United States Marine guards are ceremoniously armed within the walls of the American Embassy, but the Secret Service guards who accompanied the President to this country last year checked their arms before leaving the airport.

They accepted the law of the land, although the assassination rate of American Presidents has been a good deal higher than that of British ones. Certainly Britain cannot be regarded as an extension of the West Bank.

The record of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad is good, probably better than most, but no security service can possibly hope to prevent every act of terrorism. Such acts are regularly reported from Israel, and from personal experience Mr Mordechai Hod must know that determined terrorists can penetrate the defences of the

best-guarded buildings. The King David Hotel is an obvious example.

This is the painful dilemma of established authority everywhere, which even the introduction of police state methods cannot resolve. Again, history provides innumerable examples; the Gestapo failed to stop the Underground in western Europe.

It is possible that Mr Hod is not prepared to accept the lessons of history, in which case he has at least two obvious alternative courses of action. His aircraft have the range to overfly Britain. If he has no fear of British security he can divert his flights from New York to Amsterdam, Paris or other western European airports willing to receive them.

If this is out of the question, his crews can observe the lessons learnt by targets of terrorism all over the world. One obvious lesson is for possible targets to avoid routine and regularly change their travel routes. In the case of El Al flight crews they should not be lodged in the same hotel. There is no reason why they should always stay at the Europa, but according to the radio Mr Hod has dismissed that reasonable alternative. He is reported to have said that he was not prepared to require his people to move like thieves in the night.

Again, allowances must be made for his immediate anguish, but stripped of its emotionalism it amounts to a refusal to face facts or an arrogance which on reflection he would surely admit to be unseemly. Foreign diplomats and businessmen have had to accept that inconvenience in Latin America; why not El Al in London or wherever Palestinian terrorists may strike next?

He also seems to have forgotten that Arthur Koestler once wrote a book entitled *Thieves in the Night*. In those heroic times Jewish pioneers in Palestine did not think of establishing their settlements. El Al could outwit Arab terrorists, without demanding the impossible from foreign governments, as once those pioneers outwitted the Palestine police.

Louis Heren

Charles Douglas-Home analyses the constitutional questions now being asked in Kenya

After Kenyatta: who will keep the peace?

Will Kenya be able to follow the death of President Jomo Kenyatta with a peaceful and stable transfer of power to the next president? The Kenya constitution provides clear-cut machinery for this transfer, but the question which is naturally being asked both in East Africa and around the world, is whether that constitution will be faithfully observed, since peaceful transfers of power in Africa are rarities in themselves.

The Kenya constitution states that if the office of president becomes vacant by reason of the death or resignation of the president, an election of a president shall be held within 90 days following that event.

In the meantime the office of the president, and his functions shall be exercised by the vice-president, "or if there is no vice-president, or if the vice-president is unable to discharge the functions of the presidency, by such minister as may be appointed by the cabinet".

If the vice-president fulfils the functions of the presidency, he is not able to exercise certain powers relating to detention, prorogation and dissolution of parliament, or the appointment and removal of ministers, except if such decisions are confirmed by a formal resolution of the Kenya cabinet.

Mr Daniel Arap Moi, the vice-president, who under the constitution will now become acting president, does not belong to the Kikuyu tribe, of which Mr Kenyatta was the most distinguished member. The question which has been exercising many people in Kenya for at least two years is whether the Kenyan political establishment is yet ready for a president who does not belong to the Kikuyu.

The Kikuyu, apart from being Kenya's most populous tribe, is its richest, most powerful, and geographically most central tribe. It dominates the culture and politics of Kenya. It was within the Kikuyu tribe that Mau Mau emerged, and no other tribes seriously became infected with Mau Mau before the rebellion was contained. Since Kenyan independence, and President Kenyatta's rule, the Kikuyu have established themselves economically and politically to all the most important positions in the country and the prospect of a Kikuyu president, perhaps sur-



Jomo Kenyatta with his son Uhuru: who will take power now?

rounded by important advisers coming from his own tribe clearly disturbed some of President Kenyatta's closest colleagues, who were accustomed to seeing business and politics conducted on an intimate "tribe-Kikuyu" basis.

So a group of senior Kikuyu ministers met 18 months ago and decided to propose that the

constitution should be changed to prevent such a situation occurring. Mr Paul Ngei, one of Kenyatta's ministers, made his fears quite explicit.

"During the three months period that allows the vice-president to become president in case of death, retirement or other reasons, a lot of things can happen. If you give me that

period I can really teach you a lesson and I assure you that it would not be a pleasant lesson."

He was supported by the former Foreign Minister, Dr Jijoe Mungai, and several other MPs. They proposed to table an amendment in Parliament which they hoped

would attract enough votes to change the constitution. It would mean that the vice-president no longer became acting president but that the presidential functions were exercised for the 90-day period by a triumvirate consisting of the Speaker, the Chief Justice and the head of the Civil Service.

The initiative had in of a bombshell within normally stable politics seen as a direct attack position of the vice-president, and since it was inspired by people of such good within Kenyatta's own was initially assumed the inspired by the President self.

However, the cons had not reckoned with Attorney-General, Mr Njonjo, also a Kikuyu, of the strongest men President Kenyatta's men. He was known to leading constitutionalist argument, and believed that upon the demise President, Kenya's cons should be enacted with process.

He issued a strongly statement warning those campaigned for a change constitution that it was not for any person "in pass, imagine, device or the death or the deposit the President". The language he used derive the wording of an old statute dated about 1381 it had the desired effect.

After chaired by the President endorsed the Attorney General, speculation on the Kenyatta procedures the and was not to be re until the President's death.

It therefore now runs to see whether the constitutional group within Kikuyu, led by At General Njonjo, with Prime Minister and Minister in support, will over the all-too-poor Kikuyu chauvinism show more aggressive member Kenya's Kikuyu political leadership.

They should be seen that Njonjo would see to vice President Arap Moi not abuse his powers as president, during the period before there are decided elections. It could be possible for a Kikuyu longer to run against him. If that occurs and Arap nonchalantly wins through substantive presidency, I will have demonstrated that rest of Africa that she is capable of conducting a cal manoeuvre—the pe transfer of power—which eluded most other countr that continent.

The great leap forward to double Asia's rice harvest

Many of the western world's leading industrialists, financiers and politicians are now backing a proposal for massive investment in Asia with the objective of doubling rice production in 1993.

At a recent meeting in Washington, the prestigious and powerful Trilateral Commission gave its overwhelming endorsement to the scheme, and will now be using its significant political lobbying powers to bring it about.

The proposal recommends the investment of \$4 thousand million dollars over the next 15 years in 16 Asian countries. This money would be used to bring about a complete transformation of the rural production system through massive irrigation projects covering over 48 million hectares of the rice growing area.

The report—*Expanding Food Production in Developing Countries: Rice Production in South and Southeast Asia*—was written by the Trilateral food policy task force. Its authors view "irrigation as the single most important factor to increasing paddy yield in Asia".

It is significant that the Trilateral Commission has put forth the scheme. The commission was founded in 1973 by David Rockefeller, who saw a need "to bring the best brains to the world to bear on the problems of the future". The membership list is impressive. It includes leading figures from the industrial and political establishment of the Trilateral regions, North America, Europe and Japan. The extent of its influence is revealed by the American membership.

Former members include President Carter, vice president Mondale, and 16 top



members of the Carter administration including Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the National Security Adviser. The British membership includes Sir Remy Giddis, chairman of Dunlop; Lord Shackleton, deputy chairman of RTZ; Sir Knigh, chairman of Courtauld and A. P. Tuke, chairman of Barclays Bank.

Multi-national companies such as Exxon, Shell, IBM, Cargill, Fiat, Coa Cola and Ensign represented on the commission. When individuals of this

stature and influence take decisions as a group, what they decide is worth noting since it stands a good chance of being implemented.

Although the commission recognizes the need for increased food production in Africa and Latin America they concentrate on rice production in Asia where they are optimistic about the chances of success in the immediate future.

About 72 per cent of food grain consumption in Asia is rice. The commission estimates the need to double rice production in the next 15

years from a 1974 level of 156 million tons to 321 million tons, to satisfy the needs of a rate of increase of population from one thousand million to 1.7 thousand million. In the 17 Asian countries, rice production rose by 43 per cent in the last 15 years while population rose by 42 per cent.

The Trilateral task force point out that an irrigation scheme on the scale they are recommending has never been contemplated before because of the "prevailing misconception that the cost involved for

irrigation development would be astronomically high". However, of the \$54,000m to be invested between 1978-93, approximately one half is already committed. From an annual investment of \$3,500m, \$1,700m is already being invested on irrigation each year. This is made up from \$8,000m received from multilateral and bilateral foreign aid plus \$9,000m spent within the budgets of the countries covered by the scheme.

The commission considers the task of raising the remaining \$1,800m per annum as not being insurmountable. They feel that "with a modest increase in local resources, approximately \$15,000m could be provided from developing countries to Asia over the next 15 years. The remainder of \$39,000m would need to come from external sources in terms of grants, soft loans and regular loans".

It is interesting that the commission also argues that "the intensification of cultivation techniques in Asia today is not aimed at saving labour contrary to some popular conceptions". On the contrary

they state that "the higher the rice cultivation technology is, the more labour intensive are the techniques required".

This thesis is difficult to accept, especially when there are existing examples to prove otherwise. A recent report from the International Labour Organization (ILO), *Poverty and Landlessness in Rural Asia* examines the effects of the introduction of intensive rice cultivation in the Tamil Nadu region of India.

Although rice production rose by 26 per cent between 1967-72, the proportion of the

population living on it also rose. This method of placing labour rather than increasing its utilization is the commission's claim.

The Trilateral Commission does not disagree with this. They recognize that "for very poorest of the world population, increased production and lower p alone will not be sufficient to eliminate starvation".

Here lies the basic weakness in the Trilateral proposal. There is no question that doubling of rice production would be a great achievement. But will this increase production eliminate hunger? The experience of India's "green revolution" shows without fundamental change in the social-economic structure of the rural areas, benefits of an intensive rice cultivation system will accrue to the wealthy farmers and landlords who are able to afford the expensive inputs of the Trilateral task force.

Ken Laidlaw

Hostile crowds lead strictly segregated life

There was a particularly persistent fly sharing my *jalafel* as I walked through the Old City from the Damascus Gate to the Jaffa Gate.

I flapped my hand, but the fly stayed tenaciously attached to the *jalafel*, which is a sort of sandwich of spicy balls of fried chick peas in salad—the hamburger of the Middle East, enjoyed by Jews, Arabs and tourists (stomachs permitting), alike. And by flies.

"You see," said my Arab companion, with a wry smile, as the insect refused to be frightened away. "Even the flies to the Old City are Israelis."

Israelis are indeed tenacious in their attachment to the Old City. It clearly is unthinkable for any of them to consider giving it up. Just as it is unrealistic to imagine that Arabs will abandon their claim for its return to Arab rule.

With its Judaic, Christian, and Muslim shrines and its tourist appeal, it continues to

be the heart of the metropolis in spite of the development of the modern business sector in west Jerusalem and the sprawling outer suburbs.

There is just one square kilometre enclosed by the 400-year-old Turkish limestone walls but it is a throbbing ferment of humanity, one of the most disparate in the world.

The communities live cheek by jowl but social life is almost entirely segregated, children go to separate schools and intermarriage is extremely uncommon.

There are about 20,000 Muslim Arabs, 5,000 Christian Arabs, several thousand Armenians, Greek and Syrian Orthodox, and Coptic Christians, and about 2,500 Jews actually living within the Old City walls. Every day there are perhaps another 20,000 tourists and pilgrims from every corner of the globe jostling with the residents through the narrow alleys.

The atmosphere is frenetic with smells of spices and sweating bodies and the babble of bawling and the shouts of "Allo, allo, allo" as hand-wheeled carts are thrust forcefully through the crowds.

There are hawk-eyed priests and holy men, braying donkeys, Bedouin in chequered *kaffiyeh* headscarves, American Jews and Scandinavian Protestants in jeans or miniskirts, mild-eyed Franciscan monks, bearded street urchins, post-bellied European tourists, sleepy-eyed goats, veiled peasant women in finely embroidered gowns, and soldiers in dusty combat fatigues carrying U.S. machine guns.

On a Friday, the Jews are more conspicuous than usual. It is the eve of Shabbat, the Jewish sabbath, and they stride purposefully through every quarter on their way to pray at the Wailing Wall. Deeply religious Hassidic Jews with sideburns of hair dangling in their eyes, retain a remarkable pallor in spite of the burning sun. Their attire—medieval-style heavy black coats often with gaiters and immense mink fur hats—is strikingly incongruous, given the heat.

There is a calmness about the centuries-old chaos. Visitors tend to remark wonderously about the lack of tension. They can be forgiven for presuming that the politics of the Middle East are a remote concern of the Old City residents. But this is hardly the case.

Issa Duweik, a Muslim Arab picked at random who toads a leatherware store in the Christian quarter, became animated when I asked him how he got on with the Jewish element in the city.

There were some Jews he had no alternative but to respect, he said, but there were others whom he would like to smash under his feet. Last week, he said, three Israeli soldiers had come into his store and after having a leather bag one of them had taken his sunglasses. He recounted some indignation that the soldiers dared to act like that because they had weapons. "We are really prisoners of war here. Even though it is a big jail."

Round the corner from the leather shop I visited the home of Yacoub Amer, the Mukhar, or head man, of the Roman Catholic community in the Christian quarter. He lives with his wife and five children in three modest but spacious rooms with high arched ceilings.

Yacoub hemoans the fact that the Roman Catholic community is beset by the rising cost of living, shortage of accommodation, and disaster for Israeli rule, is dwindling. In the past five years, he says, it has decreased by 1,500.

In contrast, the Jewish population is increasing. In another five years, he reckons, there will be 10,000 Jews and the Christians and Muslims will be gradually squeezed out. The feeling of Yacoub and his pretty wife Lucy towards the Jewish core residents are tepid. "We feel nothing towards them," Lucy says. "Usually we do not interfere with them."

Do they believe the Jews want peace? "No," replies Lucy. "They take our land and they want to keep it. If it is a choice of land or peace, they want our land."

It was 10 o'clock when I left the Amer family to walk across to the Jewish quarter. The narrow streets are virtually empty at this hour. But the few people who care to enjoy the moonlit beauty of the ancient city can do so without fear. Crime and hoodlums are fortunately still relatively rare.

In the newly and effectively rebuilt Jewish quarter, I visited Yacoub Pnisi, who is proud of the fact that he and his son took part in the capture of the Old City in 1967. His son was the first Jew to establish himself in the long-abandoned Jewish quarter, and Yacoub and the rest of the family quickly followed.

The quarter was still a slum without running water or electricity and with many of its hilly neighbours still defiled ruins. All the Jews looked upon the Jews with fear, and then with hate. "We kept ourselves to ourselves. Emotionally we knew what was happening to them."

Yacoub, an observant Jew, his wife and two sons, are divided in their attitude to Arabs. His wife survived the Nazi holocaust, losing her family in the Warsaw uprising. To this day, she refuses to serve Germans at her art gallery. But she strives for friendship and dialogue with Arabs, inviting them to her home whenever possible. One son shares her attitude.

In contrast, Yacoub experiences what he calls a blockage in his feelings towards Arabs. He says he is a fifth generation Palestinian. He speaks English with a South African accent, acquired when he spent 12 years there as a boy. He returned in 1944 and settled in a kibbutz which was destroyed in the 1948 war.

Only four people out of 300 survived. He fought in all the wars against the Arabs and cannot feel at ease with them. "I have a feeling of restraint

towards them. It is a pity. I believe I should see a psychiatrist. It hurts me that I cannot love over it but it is there."

Yacoub respects Arab culture and intelligence, but believes there is a difference between Arabs and Jews which the present cannot be bridged. "We each have certain customs, ways of doing things that are not the same."

In spite of his attitude, Yacoub is perfectly happy to live among the Arabs of the Old City. If he and his family have no sense of fear and never have had, he sees no necessity for mixing with Jews and Arabs have improved over the past 10 years.

In the beginning, there was hatred for their Jews. Today there is no such sign. No personal resentment. "It would be impossible to intermarriage. Jerusalem as the United Nations originally intended."

So what does he believe will happen? "Yacoub shrugged. There may be 2,000 years of Jewish rule, he says, and the Arabs will have to accept it."

Michael Kupe

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Mr Jomo Kenyatta, President of Kenya, died yesterday. He was in his late 80s.

One of the small group of Africans in Kenya who sought

had been wantonly ignored the Colonial service and Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell exploded in 1952 in attack loyal Christian Kikuyu and British settlers. Kenyatta

to speak for their own people in a colony dominated by white settlers years before the

Second World War, he became in the middle 1940s a controversial figure on whom world attention was first focused in the Kikuyu rebellion in the fifties. Convicted in 1953 for "managing" the so-called Mau Mau secret society, and imprisoned or detained until

August, 1961, he was described by the then Governor, Sir Patrick Remison, in 1960 as "the leader to darkness and death", yet within five years was

Kenyatta was equally successful with the Somali republic which claimed, not without a strong case, Kenya's Northern province, and when, with British acquiescence—the British having so many bones to pick—their claims were rejected, at independence, and experiences, educating his opinions, including the "Mau Mau" rebellion. On expiry of his sentence he restricted to Lodwar and to Maralal until he was almost immediately becoming a member of parliament. His visit was under the description of "trial."

protagonist for all the Kenya tribes asserting themselves against British authority. The Somalis attempted guerrilla warfare, Kenya did not shrink from the long, costly

Governor's harsh repression, and often brutal campaign which led to their defeat and Somali withdrawal. The view that Kenya's past policy was to cooperate with the West. He was rewarded with a flood of investment and even more of highly profitable tourism. He needed this, owing

From 1967 his health had a matter for anxiety. Kenya politics were dominated by Kenya's two major opposition groups. Kenya knew how to exploit the rivalry so as to ensure the full support of the ruling party. On August 2, 1968, he had a heart attack. In 1968, Mr. Oginga Odinga was Vice Pre-

nationalist) Kenya African Democratic Union of non-Kikuyu tribes, in May, 1963, Mr

Kenyatta—the Mr. hegan to he used agao in 1961—became Prime Minister as Kenya entered the stage of full internal self-government. Sir Patrick helving was replaced by Mr Malcolm Macdonald, whose task it was to complete the final transfer of power, and to wind up a British colony that had existed only since 1893.

During the 1963 election campaign Kenyatta surprised Europeans by his force with which he sought to reassure them (though his dependence on their votes was slight), proclaiming that he felt no malice, and that bygoness should be bygoness. In power he continued

indeed his government and party did not escape this small but effective election upsets. Since Mr Duncan Sandys in 1963 had given the Asians the right to opt for British nationality (as part of a deal to ensure the settlers a lifeline back to Britain), and they did so, Kenyatta did not hesitate to withdraw their trading permits, but without animosity, and he continued to favour those who had accepted citizenship.

By the British he was often regarded as an enigma. Perhaps he enjoyed the first then their fawning. He was born Kange Nene, near

Veru, an event of Mr. Paden's time. Yes, he had Mr. Moi, a converted Kikuyu, became Vice-President, was famous, were abusive, agreed to it. Finally decided that there should an election; this cooling his feelings.

As an African statesman Kenyatta took a moderate Pan-Africanist line. He practice he argued against a action that would give any colonialism; however, begun its ideology, a grip on Africa Relations. with President Nyerere were thus not reached their made in it when Tanzania closed the

The British-financed land purchase scheme in the "white highlands" naturally involved the departure of thousands of white farmers. When Kenya became independent in 1963, the Kikuyu and Masai descent tribes, traditionally dividing the plains and forests between them, were much at war but, much interbred, but culturally, he was wholly Kikuyu.

December, 1963, the whites had already become accustomed to seeing him as the elder statesman of East Africa, rather than as a criminal agitator and manipulator of witchcraft.

In the first months of independence Kenya was challenged by the army mutinies which, started in Tanganyika after the revolution in Zambezi, Kenya sized up the situation

He made his first contacts with the whites as a kitchen hand at the Church of Scotland mission in 1907, and was circumcized in the traditional initiation ceremonies into the tribe in 1914. He early accepted the nickname Jambo Kenyatta, and was soon noted for his sturdy independence—not even the overbearing British of the imperial heyday were ever known to rebuff him. In the native reserves where Mr

and white against British Rhodesia, and firmly rejected threats to leave Commonwealth, which brought a useful role for him in East Africa at this stage. His deposition of Emperor Ha Selassie was a blow to the traditionalists and his affairs, pro-West and anti-Somalia, a common enemy.

and called on the British Government for aid (as did President Nyerere next door). He entered a school who decided to move first). It was a bold action for the leader of a country so newly free of colonial status. Moreover, shortly afterwards he signed a comprehensive aid agreement with the United Kingdom, Britain to train troops, in association with the Kenyan army, and had cereal air

In 1928 Kenyatta made his first visit to England to present a petition to the Colonial Office and visit Russia, without failing in love with it: he was more impressed by Denmark. He returned, a fairly experienced politician in the terms of the African protest of that period. In 1932 and stayed in England until 1934.

insulted in London when he attended the Commonwealth His intellectual stature was recognized by a small group of

Prime Ministers' Conference of 1964, but his statesmanlike discerning English friends. First he studied anthropology where he not only acted as

moderation won him unstinted praise, and an all-party motion in the House of Commons regretted the attack and paid him tribute.

Kenya's prestige rose steadily, probably unequaled except by Dr. Nkrumah in his prime. He confounded the pessimists in Kenya by winning over the tribes who had formed the Kadu party in defiance against Kikuyu power. His first attempts failed at a party merger when the extent to which the Kikuyu dominated the government and civil service confirmed the "other tribes" worst fears, while within Kaniu personal rivalries threatened to tear the party to pieces. Even in 1962 during the pre-independence conference Kenya was by no means the "one" written off as spent force.

It is true that he was, unlike most African leaders, ready to devote the detailed work of government, sure of his grip on his exceptionally able and ambitious group of ministers—which included a white minister of agriculture and the for-

mer under Professor Malinovsky at the London School of Economics, publishing in 1938 "his well-known book (not much noticed at the time) *Facing Mount Kenya*. Though in the current view rather idealized accounts of Kikuyu customs and culture, it was a landmark in the field, and is probably the most impressive book that any British African leader has written in sociology or politics, possibly excepting those of Professor Kofi Busia, who later became Prime Minister of Ghana.

In 1919, he married his first wife, Kikuyu, who explained that she did not accompany him to England "because I was not educated". In England he married an English wife, Edna Grace Clarke, who only visited Kenya, as an honoured guest, at independence. He subsequently married twice again, and was once asked when he insisted that he was a Christian, whether he was a polygamist, to which his reply was: "Yes, but I don't call it polygamy". During the war he

Captain Coe, but also became Sports Editor.

He went to the *Evening News* where he worked as a reporter. He retired in 1974, after becoming Racing Journalist of the Year by the Racing Writers' Association.

MISS DORIS WATERS

A. A. G. writes:

May I please add a note to your excellent obituary?

Elsie and Doris gave many troop concerts in the South East Asia campaign, and were honoured guests of the then Governor Slim. They saw the last part of their work as visits to hospitals and following each visit, they wrote to the mother, wife or sweetheart of every soldier they spoke to.

Many who knew of this and other imaginative kindnesses expressed when they received such letters, the honour within the Order of the British Empire.

Miss Vera Marcetkaya, a veteran film actress and producer of the Moscov Art

and lectured occasionally to British troops.

Kenyatta's part in the land revolt called "Mau Mau" was long he debated by historians. He returned to Kenya in 1946

over 50 years, has died aged 72. Trained by Zavadsky, he had many stage roles in his theatre studio, but in films made her name as Sokolova, the peasant who became a

He knew how to let resentments simmer down, eschewing force to resolve the situation, and by 1920 had achieved a de-

Kenyatta played a similar role with his great Luo friend Oginga Odinga, who allied himself with the communist influences unleashed in East Africa by the Zanzibar revolution. He handed Odinga, formerly a close friend, as a traitor to Kenya's independence. (Odinga is still alive.)

found (Ghurru), and Odhiga
lived himself in the wilder-
ness. His passport was taken.
His party dissolved, the Czech
newspaper agency closed, and he
was finally imprisoned, but
released and forgiven when his
Kenyan, however, identified
that "we must buy freedom by
blood". The whites subse-
quently found his attitude at
that period to be highly hypo-
critical and deceitful.

The revolt, of which there
were 1932-37 and of
Repton School 1937-44, died
on August 19. He took Holy
Orders in 1938 and was subse-
quently rector of Holy
Trinity, St Marylebone, 1945-
51 and Rural Dean of St Mary-

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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Revenue to speed tax take from directors

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

Detailed proposals, including changes in the corporate tax law, are being finalized by the Internal Revenue to ensure faster recovery of personal taxes on the basis of the new corporate directors. They will be submitted to the Treasury for ministerial consideration in the coming months.

Last week the Commons Committee on Public Accounts, in its sixth report, commented that company directors enjoyed the same exemption from tax as taxpayers on Pay-As-You-Earn because of built-in delays in assessing and collecting taxes.

The committee has been one estimate of liabilities, the result of difficulties in assessing boardroom incomes rather than tax evasion and evasion.

To deal with the problem of delays the Inland Revenue is initially planning to link up PAYE sections of its district offices with their separate company accounts sections so the personal files of directors are more closely dovetailed with both assessment and collection procedures.

Newly-promoted higher-grade tax officers are to be trained in dealing with directors' incomes, and in some big tax offices special sections will deal with nothing but directors' tax returns.

One possible measure is to empower tax collectors to determine a tax bill on the company. At present, a collector can only press for a return of any

Also suggested is the imposition of interest charges on arrears of payments or sums voted by the company. Here there is a problem of equity, since PAYE is not generally exposed to interest charges if there are delays and adjustments.

Another change coceros legal clarification of what is meant by a payment. Directors sometimes have sums paid into loan accounts, but this may not be the same as personal receipt of salaries, fees, and bonuses. Directors' emoluments, including salaries and other benefits, are chargeable to income tax under Schedule E, and consequently subject to deductions under the PAYE system. But employers are only

able to deduct PAYE tax from payments actually made.

Directors' incomes are often related to financial results, and the precise remuneration may not be determined until after formal votes and preparation of a company's accounts. None the less, payments on account may be made during a year and the liability of PAYE is end-

It is said to be common practice for directors of private companies to draw money without PAYE deductions, using loan accounts upon which they draw. Tax is eventually paid, but only in arrears.

In its report last week, the Public Accounts Committee, which has examined the

work has examined the problems, recommended "that legislative measures which might facilitate the prompt collection of taxes due from company directors "should be introduced at the first suitable opportunity".

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banking group headed by Citibank.
The purpose of the loan is to consolidate short-term paper issued by various Mexican agencies, according to the Euromarket newsletter, *International Insider*.



1978	1977
£'000	£'000
45,613	38,405

	1,042	470
	535	57
tribution	210	225
share	1p	—
share	127p	4.0p

t by the Chairman,
reholders

72% to £4,076,000

**Report and Accounts
in the Secretary,
Ltd, Renwick House,
on, Devon TQ4 7BN.**

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Shipping slump catches up with Ocean

The worldwide shipping slump is now hitting Ocean Transport and Trading with unexpected severity. Its own first half trading profits are down from £10.4m to £2.6m; the contribution from associates, predominantly Overseas Containers Ltd, is down from £17.5m to £6.6m; last year's £658,000 profit on ship sales has given way to a £2.0m loss; investment income is down and interest payments are up; and the end result is pre-tax profits down from £26.1m to £2.3m. After tax, exchange adjustments and minorities the picture is even worse, the bottom line loss emerging at an alarming £7.7m.

The one gleam of light is that Ocean is now sufficiently confident of revival to have held its interim dividend at last year's level. It is forecasting profits of £9m-£10m for the full year against last year's £39.1m, on which basis a maintained final dividend would still not be covered by earnings. But the clear implication is that if trading continues as Ocean expects there should be enough recovery potential in 1979 to justify an unchanged dividend this year. That is reassuring since the shares at 111p have little else to lean on except an historic yield of 11.2 per cent.

The recovery prospects hardly look dramatic, however. Admittedly there have been some exceptional problems in the first half—OCL has faced various labour disputes and the important West African trades have again been badly affected by port congestion. But the central message of Ocean's results is that the problems of the tanker and bulk carrier markets, both of which are relatively small for Ocean, are now hurting the liner trades as well.

The Middle East, hitherto a source of support, is now weak, and the underlying recovery in the shipping markets, like that of world trade itself is likely to be subdued unless the recent flurry in freight rates proves more durable than most expect. In the meantime, Ocean still has an ambitious investment programme to fund which will have to depend heavily on outside finance to the obvious detriment of the balance sheet.



● Currency continues to dominate the picture at Wedgwood, whose chairman is Sir Arthur Bryan (above). Operating margins in the first quarter fell by a point to 9.5 per cent and this combined with a £100,000 increase in the interest charge to leave profits unchanged at £1.7m. The fault lay entirely with the weakening of the dollar, an effect that is continuing to take its toll in the second quarter. Meanwhile the London tourist trade, itself depressed by the currency situation, failed to show any kind of strength until late June and still remains well short of last year's level.

Nevertheless, the underlying sales picture seems firm enough. The 17.5 per cent sales increase was almost entirely accounted for by a 15 per cent price increase in January but there has been some volume growth and Wedgwood is optimistic about the level of overseas demand. Putting its money on that confidence it has been running up its overseas stock levels at the expense of its overdraft which has risen from £6.6m to £9.6m.

But Wedgwood's currency sensitivity must make the shares, yielding 4.4 per cent at 139p, still very much a speculation on the future progress of sterling and the dollar. In the current climate that may not look too attractive.

Aluminium Gauging a new market

After years of shilly-shallying, the London Metal Exchange has finally got round to establishing a proper futures market in aluminium in the same mould as those that have existed for over a century in the other major metals.

As the largest traded metal in the world after steel—consumption last year of 14

million tonnes dwarfed copper by some 6 million tonnes—the absence of more sophisticated trading methods for aluminium has always appeared an unnecessary gap in London's commodity markets. But the LME, for all the extra business an aluminium contract would bring, has in the past shied away from fear of upsetting the handful of producers who effectively control the market since without their cooperation there would have been much less chance of a successful launch.

Indeed, compromise is writ large all over the terms of the aluminium contract announced yesterday. The LME has chosen for instance to base its contract on aluminium of 99.5 per cent purity instead of the 99.7 per cent form that is most widely traded. Even so with the predictable opposition of British producers to the contract, echoed by their European counterparts, no-one is under any illusion that this new toy is going to set the commodity markets alight.

Indeed there are strong arguments to suggest that aluminium trading is quite unlike that in the other metals. For one thing any commodity market rests on there being many buyers and sellers whereas some four-fifths of the aluminium market is controlled by under 10 producers who, for the most part are their own customers for primary metal. Moreover the very structure of the aluminium industry is quite different to the other metals, with most producers doing their own fabricating.

The LME contract will only deal in ingots and producers were intimating yesterday that they would have little sympathy for those who bought this form of metal and expected producers to convert it. There is also a virtual absence of any scrap market in aluminium which accounts for a large proportion of the turnover in the lead and copper LME markets.

For all that, the structure of the industry is changing with new non-aligned producers coming on the scene, and nickel producers have found how this has destroyed their producer price mechanism. And in so far as a futures market provides all the usual hedging opportunities, the control of prices by producers will inevitably be weakened, especially as it will provide a reference point for consumers to work upon in place of the more discreet premiums and discounts used. The immediate impact is likely to be an increasing volatility in aluminium prices which may put pressure on producer prices but we are still a long way from seeing the producers' hold on the market being undermined.

De Beers The surcharges feed through

De Beers has duly produced a 31.5 per cent increase in attributable profits to R375m (£225m) at the interim stage to give earnings per share of 104 cents against 79 cents last time. The figures were in line with the higher market estimates but the dividend at 20 cents against 17½ cents may well have an unsettling effect on the share price as American investors seem to have been buying in the hope of a rather more substantial interim dividend increase.

So it looks as though the succession of surcharges aimed at flushing out speculative diamond holdings have also played their part in boosting profits. Surcharges will effectively have gone straight through to profits whereas the 30 per cent price increase which will effect the second-half will be somewhat diluted by suppliers also charging De Beers more.

But the effect on margins is unlikely to be significant and the outlook must now be for annual earnings comfortably over 200 cents against 173 cents last time.

This will have been against a background of a volume decline both because of the surcharge and price increases and because De Beers has been holding back supplies to highly stocked cutters as part of its market stabilization policy. Thus the build up of speculative holdings and the subsequent spectre that was raised of De Beers losing its grip on the market seems to have been proved unfounded.

Longer-term the ambitious expansion plans up to 1982 must eventually provide a greater background of confidence than is usual because of the South African base. On that view the 8.6 per cent yield at 452p (13 per cent on an ex-premium basis) assuming a 65 per cent dividend this year and a prospective p/e ratio of under 4 remains perhaps over cautious even in political terms.

Clifford Webb on an industrial dispute that has plagued British Leyland for nearly two years

A battle that nobody can win

BL Cars seems to be heading for another disastrous confrontation with the 3,000 rebel toolmakers whose month-long strike in March, 1977 cost the company £180m worth of cars and started the chain reaction which led to last November's reorganization of the state-owned motor group.

The rebels, led by Mr Roy Fraser, a Coventry shop steward and defeated candidate for the presidency of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, are meeting in two weeks' time to consider all-out strike action.

The latest battle in their two-year long campaign for separate wage negotiating rights and parity of payment for all BL toolmakers has already started. Thirty-two toolmakers have been on strike at SU Fuel Systems, the group's key carburettor plant, for the past fortnight. They are being supported by a Sop a bead weekly collection organized by Mr Fraser and contributed by rebel toolmakers throughout the group.

The background to this long and bitter struggle is complex. On the surface it would seem to be a straight fight between the company and the official leaders of the AUEW on the one hand and the rebels on the other. But the rebels' origin is an even older conflict—the struggle between Britain's two biggest unions, the engineers and the Transport & General Workers for the lion's share of the motor trade.

The T & G which represents the bulk of the industry's production workers including the

key assembly line men, has been winning hands down. It has done so quite simply by flexing its muscle whenever faced with management reluctance to meet wage demands.

The engineers on the other hand representing the more skilled trades such as the toolmakers did not provide an immediate threat to oust the engineers' differential—the extra pay they receive over production workers for skills resulting from long apprenticeships—has been gradually eroded.

In the case of BL Cars there is another problem—the huge disparity between wages paid for the same work in different plants. In some cases this is as much as £25 a week.

Militant mood

Toolmakers and other craftsmen have become increasingly disillusioned with the engineers' union failure to stop the march of the T & G and to negotiate wage increases to restore the old craft differentials.

That was the position in early 1977 when Mr Fraser arrived on the scene. A quietly spoken man as far removed from the public image of a rabble rouser as a shop steward as it is possible to imagine, he appeared to have the answer—the toolmakers had negotiated a separate body.

To the frustrated toolmakers he soon took on the mantle of a Messiah. To the union hierarchy which initially dismissed

him as "just another ambitious shop steward" he soon became a major threat to its established negotiating procedure and even, in some eyes, to the unity of the entire union.

The official argument was a valid one: "The AUEW is composed of many different types of workers. If we allow every group to conduct its own negotiations with management we are opening the door to anarchy".

The rebels represent less than half BL's toolroom strength but when the crunch came in March 1977 their numbers were sufficient to stop all car production and make 46,000 workers idle.

The settlement, when it finally came, was an acrimonious business with Mr Fraser claiming that he had been promised direct negotiations and Mr Terry Duffy, the union's chief negotiator and now president-elect, denying this. He insisted that the toolmakers had only been promised representation on a working party made up of all unions in negotiation with the company.

Reluctantly the toolmakers accepted the official version and joined these talks. But so wide ranging were their demands that the toolmakers' frustration burst out again. In July they formally withdrew their representatives and reasserted their original demand for separate negotiations.

By October they were again threatening to strike but this daunting prospect was overtaken by BL's latest cash crisis and the upheaval of the

Michael Edwardes reorganization. Mr Fraser was quick to realize that a strike then would result in outright public condemnation of the toolmakers for pulling the plug on an already sinking ship.

He announced that he would give the new management team time to settle in before confronting them with the toolmakers' demands.

By this time there had also been promising progress in the official negotiations. A 2-1 ballot of the workforce accepted a package of wage reforms including parity for all 34 BL car plants.

Impatience

A national joint negotiating committee was set up—the first ever for the company—and the toolmakers voted to allow their representatives to join it.

Two months later, in January of this year, they were again threatening strike action. They claimed that there had been "absolutely no progress on the introduction of common rates of pay for toolmakers and the restoration of skilled men's differentials".

Once again their threat was overtaken by events. In February Mr Edwardes announced his plans for the creation of separate car companies and in a personal meeting with 650 shop stewards won their support. Mr Fraser, again mindful of public reaction, slipped quietly on to the sidelines.

Three months later with the new company structure established he returned to the field, and since then has been waging an increasingly active campaign to force union leaders to accept separate negotiations.

That remains the position today. Company and union leaders have insisted repeatedly that the rebels' impatience is understandable. But they should appreciate that the present negotiations are the most far-reaching ever attempted by any motor manufacturer and will determine the whole future of BL Cars. Speed now could lead to hasty decisions which would be regretted for years to come.

They did forecast, however, that parity would be progressively introduced, starting in November.

Now faced with the distinct possibility of another disastrous strike in a fortnight's time and a further challenge to its authority, engineering union leaders are getting tough.

The union's Birmingham executive committee has fined the 32 SU strikers for ignoring its return to work instructions and called for an inquiry into the activities and statements of Mr Fraser and his unofficial committee.

In this they have been supported by 600 AUEW members employed at SU. On Monday they voted to continue working and that means turning a blind eye to managers and officials going the toolmakers' work.

The battle lines are again being drawn. But this is one battle that nobody can win.

Spanish unions: how Franco's prisoners lead the workers

Madrid. Less than five years ago, on the day that General Franco's first Prime Minister, Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, was assassinated, the trial of 10 labour leaders opened here in Madrid. It resulted in sentences of up to 20 years for "illegal association".

Now the "Carabanchel 10" are not only free but, in a sense, are laying down the law themselves. Their trial, in the waning years of the Franco regime, probably did more than anything else to strengthen the labour movement in Spain. It made a hero out of a Madrid metalworker in his mid-50s, Señor Marcelino Camacho, who by the end of the Franco era had run up a record of 14 years of imprisonment for various political and labour "offences".

Señor Camacho, the leader of the communist trade union known as the Communist Workers' Commission (CCOO), walked out of Madrid's Carabanchel prison on November 30, 1975, pardoned along with many others by King Juan Carlos.

Overzealous Franco trained police arrested him briefly but he was obliged to set him free when they could not prove that he had anything to do with a pro-amnesty demonstration near the Carabanchel prison.

One of his co-defendants at the December, 1973 trial, worker priest Francisco García Salve, turned freedom even more briefly before finally being left alone by police. Released under the king's pardon, Father García Salve was hauled away by police as soon as he got off a train to Madrid. He had been serving time to the generalissimo's special prison for priests.

His "offence" was to be received by a cheering crowd of about 1,000 at the station. He too was released again with a few days. Today, Señor García Salve has retired from the clergy and married, but he remains active in the Spanish Communist Party and the Workers' Commissions. "Socialist labour leader Nicolás Redondo also suffered imprisonment under the "Caudillo", but the general did not make him as much of a cause célèbre as Señor Camacho. The leader of Spain's second most powerful union, the Socialist General Workers' Union (UGT),

he is an MP for the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, just as Señor Camacho is a deputy in the Parliament for the Spanish Communist Party.

The unions headed by Sr Camacho and Sr Redondo are by far the largest in Spain. They count their members in the millions (although it is difficult to verify the unions' claims) while the rest of Spain's labour organizations speak of tens or, at most, hundreds of thousands of members.

The rest of the unions are a mixed bunch. Some are new, like the Unitarian Union (SU) founded in the Basque city of Vitoria in 1977. Some are older but distinctly regional, like Basque Workers' Solidarity (ELA-STV). Others, like the Catalanian Farmers' Union (Unio de Pageses), are both regional and sectoral.

All the unions have been growing rapidly

A number of the smaller unions are significant for their uniqueness and their role in Spanish history, like the anarchist National Workers' Confederation (CNT), whose membership was two million at the time of the civil war and is now an estimated 200,000.

With rare exceptions, all the unions have been growing rapidly since the death of the dictator, and particularly since their respective legalization, granted on different dates depending on the time each union applied for legal recognition.

Shortly after Gen Franco's death, the UGT had an estimated 30,000 members. Spain's oldest trade union, it had barely managed to survive with a clandestine cadre through the long years of totalitarian rule.

Today its leaders speak of two million members.

Yet, if all those members pay their union dues, the UGT must have high operating costs, for only two months ago the Government had in come to the rescue of the UGT's payment on loans in the amount of 370m pesetas (about £21m), made by various West German banks to the UGT.

The Government was willing to make the guarantee because it still holds property seized from the UGT by Gen Franco, fares equivalent to today's full economy rates, and the rest of the aircraft will be laid out in "holiday class" seating.

There will be 485 seats in the El Al jumbos in all, which could make the service between Tel Aviv and New York something less than a picnic if you are somewhere at the back downstairs.

These new arrangements are all part of a very liberal attitude which is being adopted towards civil aviation by the Israelis in general, and by Ben Ari in particular.

El Al has, for instance, just convinced the United States that airlines flying between the two countries should have the right to set whatever fares they like without any danger of governmental interference.

The Seychelles Tourist Office has devised the ultimate holiday experience for the business executive bent on getting away from it all—a rent-an-island scheme. There are two to choose from, and the entire island of Chauve-Souris, for example, would cost £180 a day. This includes first class equipment, a luxury villa for six, and the services of a Man Friday.



Leaders of Spain's biggest unions, Sr Marcelino Camacho (left) and Sr Nicolás Redondo (right) with former Labour Minister Sr Jiménez de Parga, earlier this year.

which was estimated to be worth several thousand million pesetas. The disposition of that property, most of which was held by the previous regime's state-run trade union (Sindicatos) in now under study.

The Workers' Commissions, with membership reliably estimated at about one-half more than the UGT, have not asked for such a guarantee. But, whether they need it or not, they might have more difficulty in getting it. The CCOO were not founded until 1959, and were obliged to remain clandestine until the advent of Spanish democracy. So they did not accumulate property or have it taken away from them.

Nevertheless, Sr Camacho's union has made a bid for part of the patrimony of the old state-run unions, arguing that Spanish workers were forced to pay dues to them, and that whatever the state-run unions owed should therefore be considered the property of the workers, to be administered by the present unions. How the issue will be resolved is hard to say.

In the meantime, the old sindicatos, which in its heyday had about 20,000 employees and controlled a chain of publications and radio stations, is giving its last dying gasp this month, 22 months after it was formally extinguished by decree.

It has taken this long for all the civil servants, since 1976 employees of a transitional department known as the Institutional Association of Social-Professional Services (AISS), to be transferred to the payroll of other ministries. The only ones to lose their jobs were political appointees at a high level.

The publications formerly controlled by the state-run trade unions have come under the wing of the Ministry of Culture, although there is still

some controversy about whether or not the Government should get rid of at least some of them or not. Then there is the parliament, apart from the trade unions, other government agencies have cast a longing eye on certain buildings.

One charming little palace in Madrid which was once used by trade union ministers for the occasional formal dinner

has already been ceded to a new ministry. That is the Trinidad Palace, now headquarters of the Ministry for Relations with the EEC. It is an edifice which is unlikely to be returned to its former owners before it belonged to the Spanish Government. It was an elegant house of prostitution.

Harry Debelius

Business Diary: Mine host • Spare a penny

Good news for those who have to live and work in London. Geoffrey Wood is working on a scheme to attract tourists to Stoke-on-Trent, and once there to remove them from the face of the earth.

Wood, 58, was recently appointed director of the Chester Whitfield Mining Museum, which when it opens next year, will offer visitors the chance to descend 700 feet underground to inspect coal faces.

Also planned for the colliery, which stopped production last year, are static displays showing past and present mining methods and surface exhibitions featuring a steam winding machine, installed in 1913. All in all "somewhere Americans and Japanese will visit and talk about it in the same breath as the Tower of London", Wood promises.

Breathing—and seeing—underground will be made easier by the provision of improved lighting and ventilation, but there will be few other concessions to comfort. Smocks may be provided, but Wood says that in any case, best clothes should not be worn. Spectacles of just and oil smudges can not be eradicated.

"We don't want to make the museum too clinical and if we are to get about 100 people



Geoffrey Wood: putting Stoke-on-Trent on the tourist trail.

underground each hour there won't be too much time for dressing up", says Wood, who spent 30 years at the National Coal Board, latterly as an area mining engineer. The project is being backed

by the NCB, the Department of the Environment and Stoke City Council. Industry is being asked to help. Lord Davies, a former local MP, is president of the museum trust and vice-presidents include Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the NCB, Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail and Joe Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers.

While work continues on the 18-acre site, Wood is busy recruiting staff. There will be about a dozen administrators and labourers, some 40 part-time guides, who it is hoped will be former mineworkers, and another six people to operate and service the site machinery.

Wood says the latter are being recruited locally and personally. Where from and on what terms he really could not say. "It would be like Edward Heath and Joe Gormley trying to negotiate in front of television cameras." In fact, he envisages little difficulty in getting the men he wants.

The Liberal Party is going into the business of collecting old coins. An observant party official spotted that some George V pennies, marked KN for King Norion or R for Heaton, can fetch between £100 and £200 if they are in good condition from coin collectors.

Other pre-decimal coinage can be worth varying amounts more than its face value.

So while their political rivals squabble spending billions on pre-election posters and advertising campaigns, the Liberals are asking supporters to empty out their old money boxes and send any pre-1940 coinage they can find to a special appeal to be made at their annual assembly in Southampton next month.

An article in this week's *Liberal News* launching the appeal says hopefully that silver hoards are better if it is a little worn than copper does, and suggests that Liberals should search attics and the backs of shelves and drawers as likely places to find the disregarded treasures that may salvage the party fortunes.

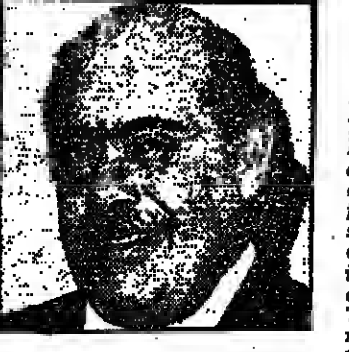
Mordechai Ben Ari, executive chairman of El Al, appears to have solved a problem which has puzzled most airlines since the advent of the Boeing 747—how to utilize the upper deck of the jumbo jet.

Pan Am has an excellent restaurant on the upper deck of its jumbos with seats which can be booked by passengers at no extra cost. But most jumbo operators fit it out as a lounge, and find that it is little used.

Ben Ari, whose long-arranged visit to London coincided with Sunday's terrorist attack on airline staff, told *Business Diary* yesterday that he hopes a new upper class of passenger will fill his upper deck.

From November 1, El Al is to introduce a de luxe class on the upper deck, with only 10 seats and all sort of extras that first-class patrons do not get, including limousine service to and from airports.

Fares will be equivalent to the present first-class. Below stairs there will be 47 first-class seats, which will be sold at



Mordechai Ben Ari: making room at the top for air travellers.

PHILLIPS PATENTS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Year ended 26th February

	1978	1977
World Sales	4,178,275	3,432,421
Profit after tax	50,286	32,015
Earnings per share	0.9p	0.5p

KEY POINTS FROM THE STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN, MR J. A. ROWLAND-JONES

- The Phillips Group has continued to make steady progress: this is reflected in the pre-tax profit for this year of £104,925, a 28.2% increase on the pre-tax profit for the year 1976/77. We have reason to believe that not only will this progress continue but will be substantially improved.
- The Board are not proposing to pay a dividend on this Ordinary or the Preference Shares. This decision was made to keep our borrowing commitments down but we anticipate that current negotiations will be concluded, satisfactorily thereby reducing our borrowings and making the payment of dividends possible.
- Whilst thanking all our employees for their efforts on behalf of the Group, I would like to remark on the air of pride and confidence coming back into the Group after a very difficult time for us all.

GROUP ACTIVITIES:

The manufacture of Phillips 'STICK-A-SOLES' and heels. The largest manufacturer in the U.K. of rubber soles and heels for the shoe repair trade. The manufacture in rubber and allied materials of components for the footwear and other industries. The manufacture of meteorological balloons, football bladders and other sports goods. 'BABY DEER' infants' footwear, clothes and toys. Property Development and Investment.

Registered Office: Dantzic Street, Manchester M4 4JH.

Annual General Meeting 24th August, 1978.

GESTETNER HOLDINGS LIMITED

Dividend shareholders will receive 8.5% interim dividend on 5th September, 1978.

Capital shares will be despatched on or before 8th September, to holders of Capital shares registered on 4th August as follows:

	'A' Ord	Cap
Based on an average price of	179.088p	179.088p
For each share held, holders will receive	.017710	.017710

Fractions of new shares are retained by the Company.

John Huxley

ally Discerning Drinkers
GH&DRY
ally Dry Gin

Stock Exchange Prices

ty rally continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 21. Dealings End, Sept 1. \$ Contango Day, Sept 4. Settlement Day, Sept 12
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]
